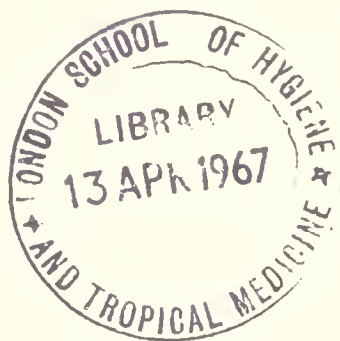




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1912.



CITY & COUNTY OF KINGSTON UPON HULL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

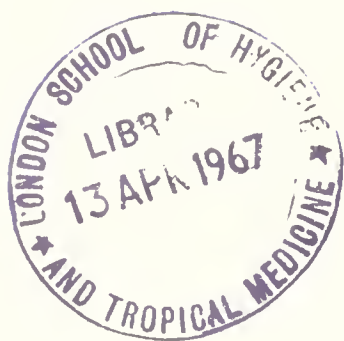
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

J. WRIGHT MASON, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., M.R.C.S.E.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

HULL:

M. HARLAND & SON, Ltd., PRINTERS, MANOR STREET

1913.



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HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Alderman F. ASKEW, J.P.

Deputy-Chairman—Councillor C. RAINE.

Councillor SIR ROBERT ASKE.	Councillor J. GRINDELL, J.P.
Councillor F. W. BOOTH.	Councillor G. W. LILLEY, J.P.
Councillor W. BOYES.	Councillor W. W. NORTH, J.P.
Councillor H. COOPER.	Councillor E. OMBLER.
Councillor H. DEAN.	Councillor H. ROBINSON.
Councillor P. FLANAGAN.	Councillor E. SHEARDOWN.
Councillor P. GASKELL.	Alderman Sir J. SHERBURN, J.P.
Councillor W. GLEADHILL.	Councillor W. WHEATLEY.
Councillor J. W. GOULD.	

The MAYOR (Alderman John Brown, J.P.), *ex-officio*.

The EX-MAYOR (Alderman T. S. Taylor, J.P.), *ex-officio*.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIALS.

Medical Officer of Health	1
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	1
Senior Tuberculosis Officer	1
Medical Officer of Hospitals	1
Chief Sanitary Inspector	1
Clerks	11
District Sanitary and Housing Inspectors	11
Chief Housing Inspector	1
Chief Food Inspector	1
Assistant Food Inspectors	4
Veterinary Surgeon	1
Shop Hours Inspectors	2
Sanitary Officers	7
Women Inspectors	7
Smoke Nuisance and Offensive Trades Inspectors	2
Inspector of Canal Boats, Common and Seamen's Lodging Houses	1
Inspector of Houses-let-in-Lodgings	1
Assistant to Chief Housing Inspector	1

OUTDOOR STAFF.

Caretakers	2
Drainage Attendants	3
<i>Refuse, &c., Collection:—</i>	
Refuse Superintendent	1
Refuse Foreman	1
Refuse Sub-Foremen	4
Horse Feeders	4
Clerk	1
Drivers	115
Fillers	115
Tipman	1
Carried forward	302

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—*Continued.*

OUTDOOR STAFF.—(*Continued*).

Brought forward	302
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Destructors :—

(East) Firemen	3
Tipmen	3
(West) Engineer	1
Firemen	6
Tipmen	5
Yardman	1

Cart Works :—

Foreman Wheelwright	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mechanics	..	..	..	..	..	5
Labourers	..	..	..	..	..	4

HOSPITAL STAFFS.

City Hospital, Hedon Road :—

Matron	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Home Sister	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Night Sister	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Charge Nurses	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Nurses	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Probationers	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Other Employés	..	..	..	..	..	..	21

Evan Fraser Hospital, Sutton :—

Matron	1
Nurses	4
Other Employés	11

Total	396
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SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

	1912.	1911.
Area of City.. .. .	* 9359 acres.	9202 acres.
Height above sea (ordnance datum)	6 feet.	6 feet.
Population (estimated) ..	282,988	278,984
Density	30·8 persons per acre.	30·9 persons per acre.
No. of Houses (estimated) ..	65,252	64,403
No. of persons per house ..	4·3	4·3
No. of Marriages	2,537	2,454
Marriage Rate	17·9	17·6
No. of Births	7,834	7,949
BIRTH RATE	† 27·7	28·5
No. of Deaths	4,084	4,658
DEATH RATE	† 14·4	16·6
Infantile Mortality	795 deaths under 1 year, or 101 per 1,000 births.	1,252 deaths under 1 year, or 157 per 1,000 births.
No. of Zymotic Deaths ..	314	898
Zymotic Death Rate ..	1·08	3·2
Diarrhoea Death Rate ..	0·27	2·2
Assessable Value	£1,274,277	£1,249,854
Produce of 1d. Borough Rate	£5,309 9s. 9d.	£5,207 14s. 6d.

* The altered area is chiefly due to the reclaiming of certain land from the river at the Riverside Quay and the Joint Dock.

† Lowest on Record.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

GUTHRIE, HULL, 1913.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my report for the year 1912, which reviews all the local circumstances having important bearing on the public health.

The year 1912 in almost every respect compares very favourably with previous years.

The birth-rate and death-rate were the lowest on record.

The work in regard to the prevention of infantile mortality is, I believe, bearing fruit. The infantile mortality figure is 25.7 per cent. below the average for the preceding five years.

I am still unable to publish detailed information, other than that contained in my report for 1911, with regard to the census. The volume relating to the County of York is not yet published.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. WRIGHT MYSON
Medical Officer of Health

City and County of Kingston upon Hull.

REPORT 1912.

STATISTICS.

Births.

During the year, 7,834 births (4,031 males and 3,803 females) were registered. This gives a rate of 27·7 per 1,000, the lowest ever recorded in Hull. For the year 1911, 7,949 births were registered, which gave a rate of 28·5 per 1,000.

The birth rate for 1912 shews that in Hull, as elsewhere, this particular rate is on the decline. It should always be remembered that the falling birth rate is not peculiar to this country, and may in fact be regarded as a world-wide movement.

The birth rate for Hull has fallen from 41·8 in 1892 to 28·5 in 1911 (a decrease of 31·8 per cent. in twenty years).

The subjoined figures shew the number of births and the birth rate for the last ten years :—

Year.	No. of Births.	Birth rate.
1903 ..	7778 ..	31·2
1904 ..	7832 ..	30·9
1905 ..	7705 ..	30·0
1906 ..	7806 ..	30·0
1907 ..	7680 ..	29·1
1908 ..	8167 ..	30·5
1909 ..	8037 ..	29·6
1910 ..	8014 ..	29·1
1911 ..	7949 ..	28·5
1912 ..	7834 ..	27·7

On an average there was, in Hull during 1912, one birth every 66 minutes.

Deaths.

The deaths during the year numbered 4,084, and corresponded to an annual rate of 14.4 per 1,000, the lowest on record. The rate for 1911 was 16.6 per 1,000.

The decline in the death rate appears to be due in part to the cool wet summer experienced, for season has an importance influence on the character of diseases.

It may be well to review the death rates of the past for Hull, commencing with the year 1875 when the Public Health Act became law ; for no real progress was made in sanitation until Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities were established.

The following statement tells an unmistakable tale :—

Period of Year.				Mean annual death rate per 1,000 living.
Seven years,	1875-1881	..	..	23.6
Ten years,	1882-1891	..	..	19.7
Five years,	1892-1896	..	..	19.3
Do.	1897-1901	..	..	18.5
Do.	1902-1906	..	..	16.9
Do.	1907-1911	..	..	15.9

(or a decrease of 32.6 per cent.)

This table speaks for itself, and I attribute the very gratifying result to improved sanitation. Starting with a death rate of 27.2 per 1,000 in 1875, it falls to 23.6 for the seven years following the passing of the Public Health Act, and so on, step by step, until the figure 15.9 is recorded for the quinquennial period ending 1911. From the above table there can be no doubt that the death rate in Hull has steadily decreased during recent years, and that a considerable improvement has taken place in the health of the people.

Had the death rate in 1912 remained at its mean level for the preceding twenty years (1892-1911) the total deaths would have been 5,009, whereas they were actually no more than 4,084, which may be regarded as being equivalent to the saving of the lives of 925 persons.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS, &c., IN 25 LARGE TOWNS.

Towns.	Birth rate.	Death rate.	Deaths under one year per 100 births.	Death rate over one year.	Death rate from Zymotic Diseases,*	Death rate from Diarrhoea.	Death rate from Violence.	Percent-age of un- age of in- certified quests to deaths to total	Percent- age of un- age of in- certified quests to deaths to total
Birkenhead..	28.2	14.3	97	11.5	1.40	0.48	0.51	8.2	0.4
Birmingham	26.1	14.1	112	11.1	1.65	0.26	0.53	5.2	3.3
Blackburn ..	26.4	14.4	119	11.9	1.00	0.26	0.48	6.1	2.0
Bolton ..	22.4	13.4	98	11.2	0.80	0.19	0.40	8.1	0.3
Bradford ..	19.3	14.3	99	12.4	0.70	0.08	0.44	8.1	0.1
Brighton ..	18.9	12.6	76	11.1	0.43	0.12	0.38	8.0	0.0
Bristol ..	21.4	13.3	102	11.1	0.94	0.15	0.43	9.5	0.0
Cardiff ..	26.1	13.7	109	10.9	1.96	0.27	0.56	11.2	0.0
Croydon ..	22.0	10.6	75	8.9	0.68	0.26	0.34	11.4	0.0
Derby ..	23.5	12.1	79	10.1	0.49	0.16	0.35	9.6	0.0
Hull ..	27.7	14.4	101	11.5	1.08	0.30	0.75	9.9	0.6
Leeds ..	23.2	14.2	102	11.7	1.03	0.22	0.54	10.3	0.1
Leicester ..	22.1	13.1	111	10.9	0.98	0.19	0.53	8.2	0.4
Liverpool ..	29.6	18.1	125	14.4	2.39	0.60	0.62	7.1	2.1
London ..	24.8	13.5	90	11.2	1.06	0.03	0.59	10.7	0.1
Manchester ..	25.4	16.0	121	12.9	1.70	0.35	0.59	7.7	0.3
Newcastle ..	26.9	14.2	102	11.4	1.23	0.18	0.51	8.7	0.3
Norwich ..	21.8	12.7	103	10.3	0.72	0.21	0.16	7.1	0.7
Norwich ..	23.7	14.4	117	11.6	1.41	0.28	0.48	7.3	0.3
Oldham ..	23.0	16.1	116	13.4	1.21	0.22	0.44	7.1	0.02
Portsmouth ..	23.7	12.9	82	10.9	1.58	0.23	0.37	7.4	0.8
Salford ..	26.4	16.5	128	13.0	2.25	0.39	0.58	8.3	0.5
Sheffield ..	27.6	14.2	106	11.2	1.35	0.29	0.53	7.3	0.6
Sunderland ..	31.4	15.8	116	12.2	1.09	0.19	0.71	8.2	2.2
West Ham ..	29.4	14.1	101	11.0	1.84	0.34	0.61	9.3	0.1

* Only the deaths of persons under 2 years of age are included in this column.

The Death-rate according to the Registrar-General's returns, for ninety-five of the largest towns in England and Wales, including London, averaged 14.1 per 1000 per annum.

The following table gives the annual Birth-rate and Death-rate in the City, with the corresponding Zymotic Death-rate for the years 1893 to 1912 :—

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Population.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Zymotic-rate per 1,000
1893	7109	4503	208,639	34.1	21.6	4.0
1894	6854	3604	212,679	32.1	16.9	1.5
1895	7340	4445	216,722	33.8	20.4	3.2
1896	7011	4131	220,841	31.7	18.6	3.2
1897	7465	4089	225,045	33.1	18.1	2.9
1898	7696	4141	229,887	33.4	18.0	2.6
1899	7931	4412	234,270	33.8	18.8	3.3
1900	7820	4610	238,736	32.7	19.2	3.0
1901	7993	4417	241,622	33.1	18.3	3.0
1902	7789	4138	245,356	31.8	16.8	2.1
1903	7778	4143	249,090	31.2	16.6	2.2
1904	7832	4633	252,824	30.9	18.3	3.4
1905	7705	4152	256,558	30.0	16.1	2.3
1906	7806	4459	260,292	30.0	17.1	2.8
1907	7680	4276	264,026	29.1	16.2	1.8
1908	8167	4422	267,760	30.5	16.5	2.4
1909	8037	4089	271,494	29.6	15.1	1.3
1910	8014	4253	275,228	29.1	15.5	1.9
1911	7949	4658	278,984	28.5	16.6	3.2
1912	7834	4084	282,988	27.7	14.4	1.0

Infantile Mortality.

The Infantile Mortality, measured by the proportion of deaths under one year of age to births registered, was 101 per 1000, as against 157 in 1911 and 135 in 1910. The mean proportion in the preceding five years was 136. For the ninety-five most populous towns in England and Wales the proportion of deaths under one year to births registered was 101 per 1000.

INFANT MORTALITY.

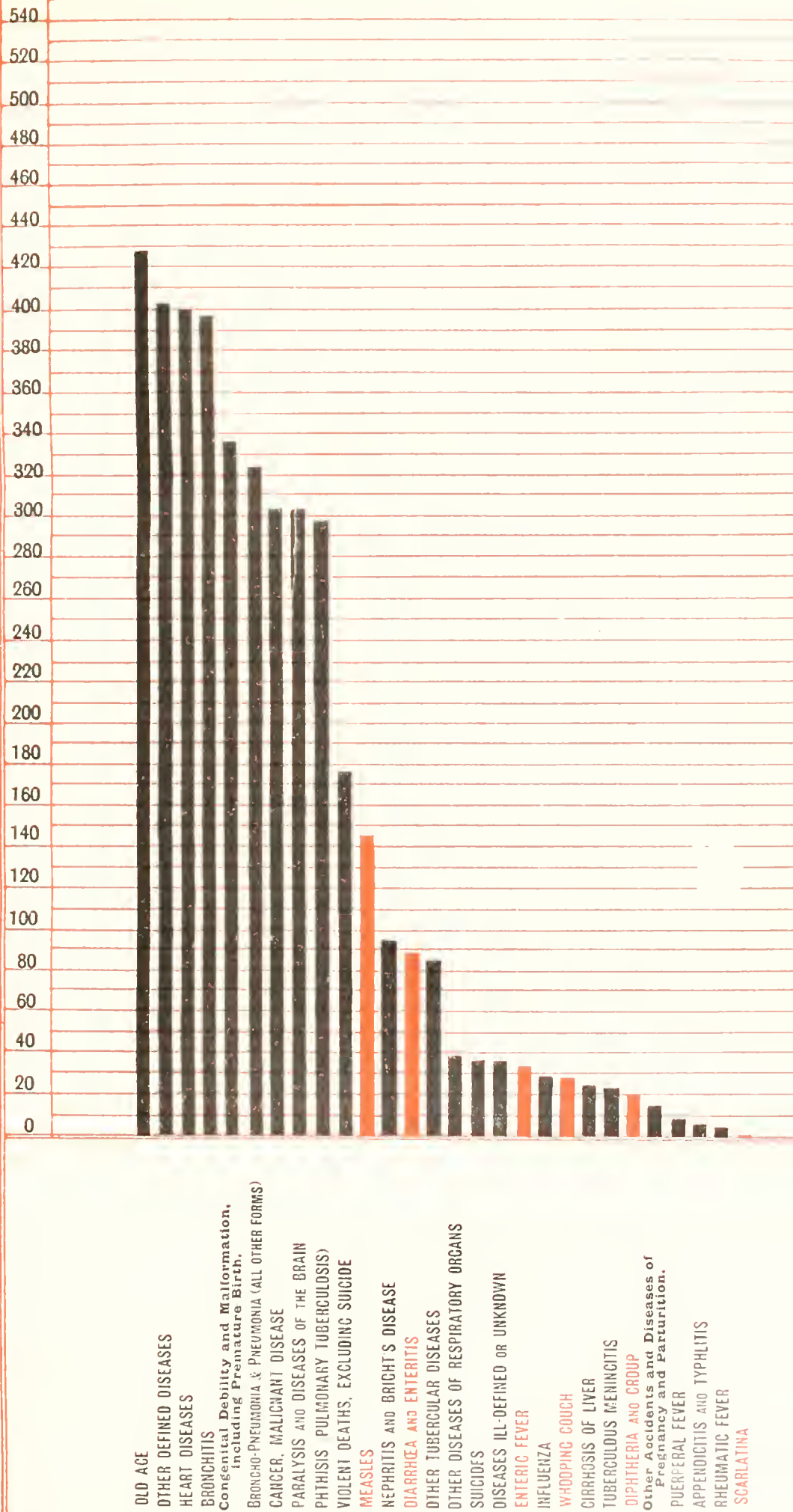
NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES
UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	{ Certified...	162	46	44	40	292	168	131	106	92	789
	{ Uncertified	5	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	6
<hr/>											
Small Pox ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	1	4	6	18	29
Scarlet Fever ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...		...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	8	13
Diarrhoea ... ..		...	2	...	1	3	13	18	8	11	53
Enteritis ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	5	4	3	3	15
Tuberculous Meningitis		...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	...	7
Abdominal Tuberculosis		...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	6
Other Tuberculous Diseases		...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	3	12
Congenital Malformations		3	1	...	1	5	3	1	1	...	10
Premature Birth ...		91	16	14	9	130	21	2	...	1	154
Atrophy, Debility and											
Marasmus ...		32	14	15	14	75	39	25	9	8	156
Atelectasis		22	1	...	...	23	3	1	...	...	27
Injury at Birth ...		3	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	4
Erysipelas ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ... ..		...	1	...	...	1	6	1	1	...	9
Rickets ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)		...	...	...	1	1	2	3	3	1	10
Convulsions		7	4	3	2	16	15	10	13	7	61
Gastritis ... ..		...	...	...	2	2	3	2	...	...	7
Laryngitis ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Bronchitis ... ..		...	2	3	1	6	14	15	16	10	61
Pneumonia (all forms)		...	1	2	2	5	23	24	29	20	101
Suffocation, overlying		1	1	1	3	9	7	6	2	1	2
Other Causes		5	3	6	3	17	7	6	3	...	33
<hr/>											
		167	46	44	40	297	168	132	106	92	795

Nett Births in the year	{ legitimate	...	7,493
	{ illegitimate	...	335
Nett Deaths in the year of	{ legitimate infants	...	713
	{ illegitimate infants	...	82

Deaths from Zymotic Diseases

Deaths from other Diseases



CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH IN LOCALITIES, &c.

16 a

CROSSSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH IN LOCALITIES, &c.

16 a

CAUSES OF DEATH.

NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.

NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES OF "RESIDENTS" BELONGING TO LOCALITIES, WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.

Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.

		All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 35 years.	35 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.								
All Causes	{ Certified Uncertified											Drypool.	South-coates.	East Scit-coates.	West Scit-coates.	Humber.	Myton.	Newington.	
Enteric Fever.....		4067	789	226	181	156	161	549	912	1093	592	427	524	690	495	783	556	885	
Typhus.....		17	6	..	2	5	6	12	3	4	3	1	3	1	3	2	4	..	
Small Pox.....		1	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	7	7	4	3	3	5	2	21	
Measles.....		147	29	54	50	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
Scarlet Fever.....		1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	25	26	13	6	12	38	27	3	
Whooping Cough.....		26	12	8	4	2	..	..	..	..	5	4	6	4	1	4	2	4	
Diphtheria and Croup.....		20	..	1	13	6	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	4	4	2	4	14	
Influenza.....		26	1	..	1	..	3	3	9	9	6	4	1	6	2	5	2	..	
Erysipelas.....		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....		
Phthisis (Pulmonary)		
Tuberculosis)		297	1	7	3	15	59	133	74	5	42	34	32	50	45	53	41	72	
Tuberculous Meningitis.....		21	7	5	6	2	1	..	..	..	1	4	2	2	2	6	4	3	
Other Tuberculous Diseases..		87	12	15	11	21	9	10	8	1	8	7	16	19	4	16	17	24	
Rheumatic Fever.....		5	..	..	2	..	1	1	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
Cancer, malignant disease...		301	1	..	..	..	1	40	157	102	44	20	33	64	42	66	32	80	
Bronchitis.....		396	61	31	12	4	2	15	93	178	56	38	71	69	47	61	54	32	
Broncho-Pneumonia.....		148	70	35	16	6	3	4	9	5	23	17	15	21	22	30	20	24	
Pneumonia (all other forms)..		177	31	15	21	4	12	41	41	12	20	18	25	24	23	40	27	50	
Other diseases of the		
Respiratory organs		39	4	3	2	3	2	5	10	9	4	4	6	2	10	6	7	4	
Diarrhoea and Enteritis....		89	68	17	2	..	..	1	1	..	15	7	8	13	12	14	20	6	
Appendicitis and Typhlitis...		6	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	1	..	4	
Alcoholism.....		13	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	2	1	1	..	3	3	2	1	3	
Cirrhosis of Liver.....		23	1	..	..	..	..	5	15	1	4	1	3	3	3	5	4	5	
Nephritis and Bright's Disease		92	1	1	1	7	5	20	32	25	14	8	9	15	10	27	9	15	
Puerperal Fever.....		8	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	2	2	
Other accidents and diseases of		
Pregnancy and Parturition		12	..	..	..	2	10	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	3	3	3	
Congenital Debility and		
Malformation, including		
Premature Birth.....		337	322	8	4	1	1	1	..	..	58	47	43	51	28	55	55	13	
Violent Deaths, excluding		
Suicide.....		177	29	2	15	20	12	32	36	31	38	25	23	22	25	28	16	77	
Suicides.....		36	..	..	..	1	1	18	13	3	4	7	4	6	6	3	6	5	
Heart Diseases.....		400	..	..	..	7	11	81	174	127	54	26	48	90	56	79	47	72	
Paralysis and Diseases of Brain		301	4	3	2	4	9	41	114	124	37	36	44	57	29	63	35	74	
Old Age.....		427	..	..	..	..	..	2	16	409	47	44	63	72	59	80	62	108	
Other Defined Diseases.....		403	118	14	16	28	19	61	95	52	66	34	46	70	44	89	54	147	
Diseases ill-defined or unknown		35	23	7	1	..	..	1	3	..	8	3	4	8	4	2	6	19	
		4084	795	226	183	156	162	550	915	1097	595	428	527	691	498	785	560	885	

TABULATED RETURN SHEWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS
AT CERTAIN AGES.

DISTRICTS.	Under One Year.	1 to 2 Years.	2 to 5 Years.	5 to 15 Years.	15 to 25 Years.	25 to 45 Years.	45 to 65 Years.	65 Years Upwards	TOTALS.
Drypool	132	40	26	21	28	78	133	136	594
Southcoates	90	33	29	23	18	55	83	97	428
East Sculcoates...	97	37	22	16	19	64	118	154	527
West Sculcoates	120	23	18	24	22	92	155	237	691
Humber	66	28	25	12	10	87	139	131	498
Myton	148	34	38	34	35	105	178	213	785
Newington	142	31	25	26	30	69	109	129	561
Totals.....	795	226	183	156	162	550	915	1097	4084

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1912 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.		
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.	Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.
								Number.	Rate per 1000 Net Births.	Number.
1907	264,026	.....	.....	4246	15.9	64	95	968	126	4276
1908	267,760	.....	.....	4377	16.1	43	88	1215	148	4422
1909	271,494	.....	.....	4077	14.7	67	79	916	114	4089
1910	275,228	.....	.....	4237	15.1	63	79	1085	135	4253
1911	278,984	7949	28.5	4611	16.5	71	118	1252	157	4658
1912	282,988	7828	27.7	4049	14.3	55	90	795	101	4084

Area of district in acres)
(exclusive of area covered
by water)) 9175.

Total population at all ages..... 277991 (At Census 1911.)

TABLE SHEWING BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS.

1912 FOUR WEEKS ENDED	TEMPERATURE				DEATHS			DISEASES FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES						DEATH RATE PER 1000.					
	Mean	Highest	Lowest	Rainfall in inches	Mean humidity, 100	Births	Birth rate	All Causes	Under one year	Over one year and under five years	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlet fever	Diph- theria	Whoop- ing Cough	Erysip- elas	Deaths from Diphtheria	Zymotic Deaths	All Deaths
January 20...	39	52	27	2.82	88.0	594	27.3	333	67	16	226	...	...	1	...	4	...	0.2	15.3
February 17...	35	51	19	1.37	84.6	620	28.4	345	52	20	247	...	...	2	...	5	...	0.3	15.8
March 16...	46	60	33	2.34	85.9	636	29.2	346	78	32	217	...	1	2	1	3	...	0.3	15.9
April 13...	46	62	30	1.07	77.7	570	26.2	297	67	14	201	...	1	...	6	...	...	0.3	13.6
May 11...	52	75	29	1.33	75.0	654	30.0	297	49	23	201	...	...	1	1	2	...	0.2	13.6
June 8...	51	69	33	4.07	73.7	578	26.5	291	63	16	187	...	1	...	2	1	...	0.2	13.3
July 6...	63	78	48	4.01	78.0	571	26.2	228	50	17	137	...	1	...	3	4	2	0.6	10.5
August 3...	60	79	41	3.20	83.0	633	29.1	217	45	33	123	...	18	...	...	...	12	1.3	9.9
do. 31...	56	68	44	4.37	83.0	579	26.6	302	50	42	184	...	26	...	1	...	12	1.9	13.8
September 28...	53	69	38	1.23	79.0	623	28.6	288	68	33	166	...	12	...	3	2	14	1.5	13.2
October 26...	46	62	31	2.21	85.6	550	25.2	345	58	52	204	...	19	...	2	1	10	1.5	15.8
November 23...	45	60	30	2.97	83.7	568	26.1	361	58	53	220	...	25	...	4	2	3	1.8	16.6
December 21...	41	58	24	2.69	82.6	623	28.2	384	72	63	219	...	33	...	...	1	4	1.9	17.6

TABLE SHEWING THE BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, &c., IN THE VARIOUS
REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.

DISTRICT.	Estimated Population.	Area in acres, excluding Dock areas.	Persons to an acre.	Birth-rate per 1000.	Death-rate from all causes per 1000.	Zymotic Death-rate per 1000.	Rate per 1000 of Deaths from all causes under 1 year, and under 5 years.
Drypool	43106	2892	14.9	29.0	13.7	1.0	3.1 1.5
Southcoates	27850	1130	24.6	33.6	15.3	1.6	3.2 2.2
East Sculcoates .	31370	819	38.3	27.6	16.8	1.0	3.1 1.9
West Sculcoates.	54371	1832	29.6	24.1	12.7	0.5	2.2 0.7
Humber	25100	360	69.7	21.7	19.9	1.3	2.6 2.1
Myton	55187	706	78.1	26.2	14.2	1.1	2.7 1.3
Newington	46004	1436	32.0	31.9	12.2	1.1	3.1 1.2
City Total.....	282988	9175	30.8	27.7	14.4	1.08	2.8 1.4

TABLE SHEWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS AND THE DEATH RATE IN EACH DISTRICT DURING EACH QUARTER OF THE YEAR.

also the Total Number of Deaths and the Death Rates in the City.

DISTRICTS.	1ST QUARTER.		2ND QUARTER.		3RD QUARTER.		4TH QUARTER.		Total No. Deaths of Deaths. per 1000.	
	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 per annum.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 per annum.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 per annum.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 per annum.		
Drypool	159	14.8	117	10.8	138	12.8	180	16.7	594	13.7
Southcoates	112	16.0	104	14.8	81	11.5	131	18.7	428	15.3
East Sculcoates.....	146	18.8	141	18.2	95	12.2	145	18.7	527	17.0
West Sculcoates ...	183	13.5	169	12.5	145	10.7	194	14.3	691	12.8
Humber	144	23.0	96	15.3	120	19.2	138	22.1	498	19.9
Myton	200	14.5	165	12.0	201	14.6	219	16.0	785	14.2
Newington	134	11.6	113	9.8	130	11.3	184	16.0	561	12.2
City total.....	1078	15.2	905	12.8	910	12.8	1191	16.7	4084	14.4

Disease Map.

I append to my Report a Map of the City, shewing the distribution of deaths from Diarrhœa, Whooping Cough, Measles, Typhoid Fever, Scarlatina, and Diphtheria.

Bacteriology.

The following statement shews the results of the Bacteriological examination of specimens submitted to the City Bacteriologist.

DISEASE SUSPECTED.	NUMBER OF CASES.	RESULT.		
		Positive.	Doubtful.	Negative.
Diphtheria ...	526	184	31	311
Tubercle	619	203	—	416
Enteric Fever	168	70	14	84
Ringworm ...	278	158	4	116
Human Plague	1	—	—	1
Plague (Rats)	128	—	1	127
Miscellaneous	15	5	—	10
TOTALS...	1735	629	50	1065

Hospitals.

The total number of cases treated in the hospitals during the year was 530; of these 488 were discharged and 42 died. The proportion of deaths to the total admissions was 7·9 per cent., as against 8·2 per cent. in 1911 and 6·4 per cent. in 1910.

The Local Government Board having approved the City Hospital, Hedon Road, for the purposes of the National Insurance Act, provision for "sanatorium treatment" was made by providing six revolving open-air shelters, and by utilising No. 4 Block, a building which stands by itself away

from all the other buildings. This necessitated a re-arrangement of all the other blocks, diphtheria cases being treated on the upper floor of the scarlatina block and isolation cases on the lower. No ill effects have been noticed by such re-arrangement. In fact, the diphtheria cases have done better, owing to the greater facilities for the isolation of each new admission. All convalescent scarlatina cases are transferred to the Evan Fraser Hospital, Sutton.

Three hundred and twenty-two cases of Scarlatina were notified to the Authority, of which number 212 (or 65·8 per cent.) were removed to Hospital. No deaths from Scarlatina occurred in the Hospital.

Three hundred and eleven persons were notified as suffering from Diphtheria. Of this number 172 (or 55·3 per cent.) were removed to Hospital, 20 proving fatal. This gives a case mortality of 11·6 per cent., as against 5·8 per cent. in 1911 and 13·1 per cent. in 1910.

One hundred and thirty-four cases of Typhoid Fever were notified, of which number 66 (or 49·2 per cent.) were removed to Hospital, 19 proving fatal. This gives a case mortality of 28·8 per cent., compared with 17·5 per cent. in 1911 and 19·3 per cent. in 1910.

The following table shows the number of city patients admitted into the City Hospital, Hedon Road, in age periods, and the diseases from which they were suffering :—

CITY HOSPITAL, HEDON ROAD.

DISEASES.	AGE AND SEX OF PATIENTS.														Total.		Total Deaths.	Total Admissions.														
	Under 1 year.		1 to 5.		5 to 15.		15 to 25.		25 to 35.		35 to 45.		45 to 55.		Above 55 years.																	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																
Simple																																
Scarlatina—																																
Admissions	1	..	16	20	71	50	10	7	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	80	..	..	179
Deaths ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Septic																																
Scarlatina—																																
Admissions	..	..	6	3	5	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	7	..	..	20
Deaths ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet-																																
Diphtheria—																																
Admissions	..	..	..	2	6	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	..	..	13
Deaths ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles-																																
Diphtheria—																																
Admissions	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Deaths ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Diphtheria—																																
Admissions	1	1	16	17	45	53	5	18	..	9	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	102	..	..	169
Deaths ..	..	..	6	5	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..
Typhoid Fever—																																
Admissions	..	..	2	1	10	10	11	5	11	3	4	3	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	23	..	..	66
Deaths ..	..	..	1	..	2	4	1	2	2	3	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..
Tuberculosis—																																
Admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	8	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	3	..	..	28
Deaths ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Isolation—																																
Admissions	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	4
Deaths ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
																												258	224	42*	482	

* NOTE.—Four of the deaths from Typhoid Fever were associated with Acute Military Tuberculosis, and one with Chronic intestinal obstruction from adhesions of an antecedent pelvic cellulitis.

The daily average number of patients in the City Hospital was 65.

EVAN FRASER HOSPITAL, SUTTON.

No city cases were admitted direct, but 49 convalescent scarlatina patients were transferred from the City Hospital, Hedon Road, this course being necessary owing to the fact that temporary arrangements had to be made at the latter place for the treatment of cases of tuberculosis.

Forty-eight port sanitary cases (*i.e.*, cases removed from vessels arriving in port) were also admitted to this hospital.

DISEASES.	AGE AND SEX OF PATIENTS										Total.		Deaths.	Total Admissions.							
	Under 1 year.		1 to 5.		5 to 15.		15 to 25.		25 to 35.		35 to 45.				45 to 55.		Above 55 years.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.			
CONValesCENTS.																					
Transferred from City Hospital:—																					
Admissions			4		10		24		..		2						10	30	..	40	
Deaths																					
Port Sanitary Cases:—																					
Measles—																					
Admissions	2	1	1	2	2	1	4	..								9	4	..	13		
Deaths																					
Beri-Beri—																					
Admissions									1								1	..	..	1
Deaths																					
Isolation—																					
Admissions	1	1	3	2	4	1	4	..		5		6		3		1		1	2	..	34
Deaths																					
																	50	47	..	97	

There were no patients under treatment at this hospital on 87 days of the year.

The daily number of patients during the remaining period was 16.

Several improvements have been effected in the administration of the City Hospital.

Scales of salaries for the nursing and domestic staffs have been adopted.

Arrangements for the efficient training of probationers have been made whereby lectures are now regularly given by the Resident Medical Officer (Dr. W. A. Haslam) and the Matron (Miss Armstrong). Practical classes in sick cookery are also held by the Matron, and the probationers now obtain, during their period of training, practical experience in all the infectious diseases treated at the Hospital.

Other matters have also been reviewed by the Committee, and improvements have been made. These include the fencing of certain portions of the grounds to prevent, as far as possible, access being gained thereto otherwise than by the entrance gates; the efficient keeping of the entrance gates and the booking in and out of the staff and visitors.

Additions to the Administration Block have been made so as to make better accommodation for the Doctor, and his quarters are now all on the ground floor. Proper accommodation has also been provided for conducting operations.

The fire appliances have been overhauled and brought up-to-date.

By the courtesy of the Editors of the "Hull Daily Mail" and the "Hull Daily News," daily bulletins now appear in the evening press as to the condition of patients in the hospital, by which the relatives of patients are kept informed of the patients' condition, and the staff considerably relieved of answering enquiries.

New dietaries for the staff have been in satisfactory operation for a considerable time and dietaries for the patients have been in satisfactory operation for three months.

The Committee also took into consideration the question of the inadequacy of the accommodation provided at the City Hospital and the impossibility of properly providing for future extensions, even if the geographical position of the site were not so unsuitable, and, after considering offers of sites received for a new hospital, the purchase of 101 acres of land, being the Cottingham Castle Estate, was made, and the sanction of the Local Government Board to the borrowing of the money was obtained. The wisdom of securing this site is now manifested. It is the intention of the Health Committee to deal with tuberculosis at the Cottingham Castle Estate, and no site could better satisfy the requirements than the site mentioned.

In order to secure a wholesome supply of food to the hospital, formal and informal samples have been taken and submitted for analysis.

The following TABLE gives the NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO THE HOSPITALS including Port Cases and those from outlying districts from 1893 to 1912.

DISEASES.	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Plague .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox.....	178	34	4	1	7	1	800	101	3	10	98	86	47	29	18	...	9	7	1	...
Measles.....	21	21	...	2	7	5	5	1	5	5	...	6	3	12	18	18	6	13	8	13
Scarlatina.....	286	291	194	100	181	221	285	336	295	382	219	275	331	261	332	244	376	375	284	212
Diphtheria	9	10	12	2	...	...	2	10	57	202	183	164	224	358	216	192	203	124	195	172
Typhus Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	40	121	62	137	49	86	56	63	182	66
Typhoid Fever.....	210	86	98	97	67	86	80	60	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chol. Diarrhoea ..	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Erysipelas	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Beri Beri .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	3	...	6	11	...	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...
Isolation	6	1	1	2	...	4	7	7	26	64	74	104	122	105	86	35	34	77	31	38
Malaria.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tuberculous.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Totals	726	444	610	507	562	321	1179	518	488	748	616	756	789	911	732	575	694	676	711	530

Marriages.

The number of marriages registered in the City was 2,537, as against 2,454 in 1911 and 2,374 in 1910. The marriages were distributed over the four quarters of the year as follows :— First quarter, 439 ; second quarter, 651 : third quarter, 709 ; fourth quarter, 738.

The marriage-rate, *i.e.*, persons married per 1000 inhabitants, was 17·9, as against 17·6 in 1911 and 16·9 in 1910. The rate for England and Wales was 15·5 per 1000, as compared with 15·2 in 1911 and 14·8 in 1910.

The following table shows the number of marriages that have taken place in Hull during the undermentioned years.

Year.	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
No. of Marriages	2099	2052	2111	2285	2400	2388	2261	2374	2454	2537

Zymotic Diseases.

The Zymotic death-rate was 1·08 per 1,000.

The death rates from the seven principal Zymotic diseases per 1,000 living during 1912, in England and Wales were as follows :—

England and Wales	..	..	..	..	0·83
95 Great Towns (including London)	..	..	..	..	1·04
				33 Great Towns.	Hull.
Seven Zymotic Diseases	..	..	..	1·21	1·08
Small-Pox	..	..	..	0·001	—
Measles	..	..	..	0·47	0·52
Scarlatina	..	..	..	0·06	0·003
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	0·24	0·09
Typhoid Fever	..	..	..	0·05	0·11
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	..	..	..	0·25	0·32
Diphtheria	..	..	..	0·14	0·07

Small Pox.

No deaths were attributed to Small Pox during the year. The large number of exemptions from vaccination is increasing the proportion of the population which will be susceptible to infection from Small Pox, and the dangers are thereby increased should an outbreak of that disease occur. The number of exemptions from vaccination during 1911 (the latest year for which the figures are available) shows an increase of 263 over the year 1910. Over 19 per cent. of the children born during 1911 were not vaccinated.

Measles.

One hundred and forty-seven deaths were ascribed to this disease. These deaths correspond to a rate of 0.52 per thousand living, compared with 0.34 for 1911.

Children under 5 years of age furnish no less than 90 per cent. of the total deaths at all ages from this disease.

The deaths under 1 year of age numbered 29.

Scarlatina.

Only 1 death from Scarlatina was registered in 1912. This gives a rate of 0.003 per thousand living, and is the lowest on record.

Diphtheria.

There were 20 deaths from Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, as against 19 in 1911 and 44 in 1910. The death rate from this disease was 0.07 per 1000 living.

Of the 20 deaths at all ages from Diphtheria and Croup, 14, or 70 per cent. occurred in the first five years of life.

Whooping Cough.

The deaths assigned to Whooping Cough numbered 26, equal to a death rate of 0.09 per 1000 living, which was below the average rate for the past five years.

Of the total deaths from Whooping Cough, 24, or 92 per cent., occurred among children under five years of age.

Typhus Fever.

One death from Typhus Fever occurred during the year. On Tuesday, the 10th September, a medical practitioner notified a woman (E. H., aged 30 years, residing at 7, Thornton Square, Posterngate), to be suffering from suspicious Typhoid Fever.

The woman sickened about the 30th August, but had not had medical treatment until the 9th September. The Medical Officer of Health visited her at her home on the 10th September. She complained of Diarrhœa, headache and sickness, and had a rash which was suggestive of Typhus Fever. She was immediately removed to the City Hospital, Hedon Road, where the diagnosis was confirmed. She died the following day.

Typhoid Fever.

Thirty-one deaths were ascribed to Typhoid Fever during the year, corresponding to a rate of 0.11 per 1000. There were 67 deaths during 1911 and 31 during 1910.

Diarrhœa and Enteritis.

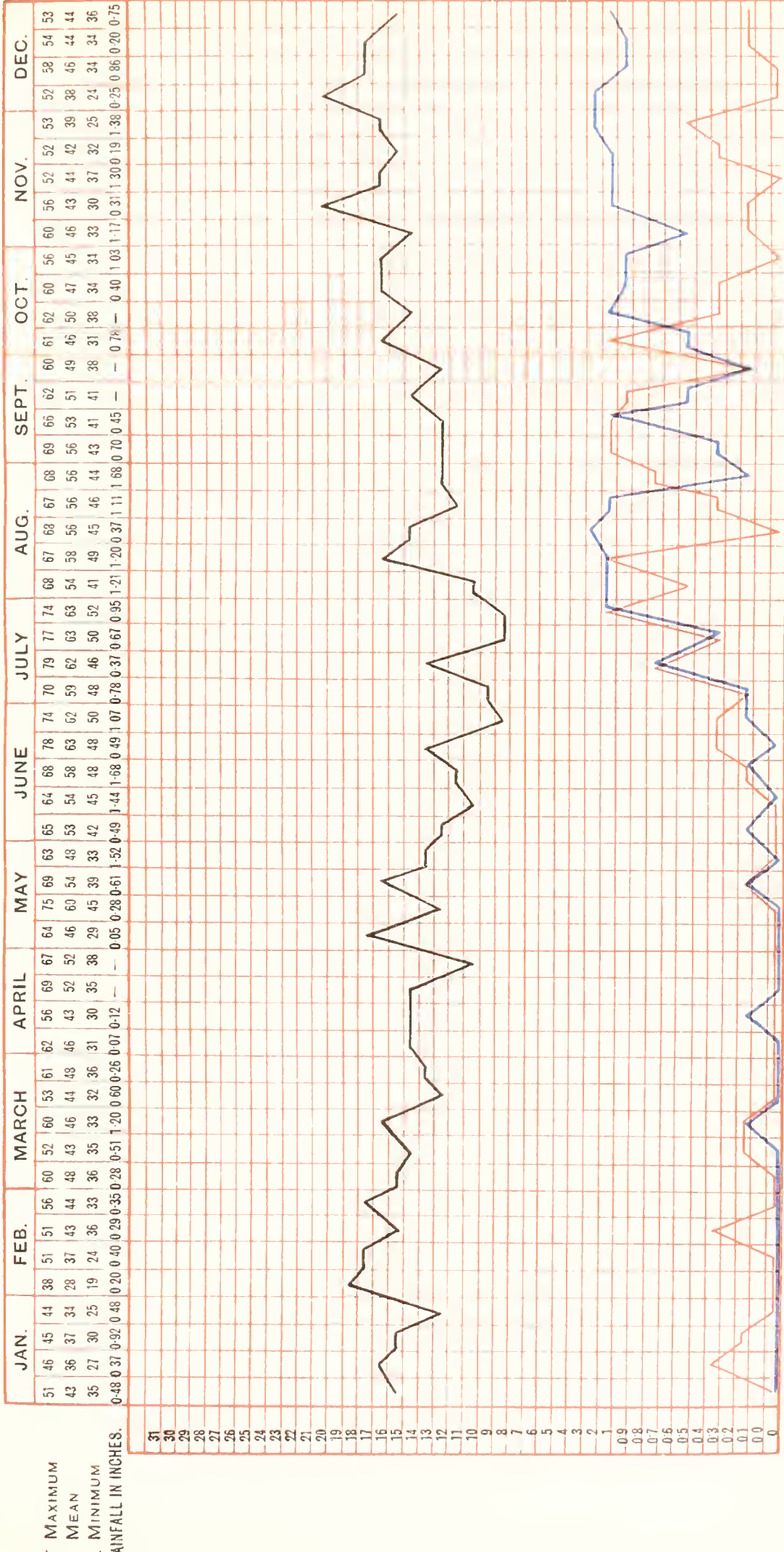
The number of deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis during the year was 89, and 608 in 1911. The death rate was 0.32 per 1000.

More than 97 per cent. of these deaths occurred among children under five years of age.

Favourable climatic conditions, especially the very cool summer, have undoubtedly contributed to the reduction of the deaths due to these diseases.

from all causes, together with the TEMPERATURE and RAINFALL.

DEATH RATES: All Causes ————— Diarrhœa ————— Measles —————



0.0 indicates that the deaths were too few to give a rate of 0.005

The following table shows the death rates per 1000 from the seven principal Zymotic diseases in Hull for the years 1893 to 1912 :—

Year.	Seven Zymotic Diseases.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarla- tina.	Diphth- eria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoea
1893	1.01	0.01	0.59	0.15	0.09	0.36	0.45	2.27
1894	1.57	0.01	0.42	0.17	0.08	0.37	0.15	0.33
1895	3.21	—	0.07	0.17	0.11	0.20	0.22	2.41
1896	3.20	—	1.15	0.21	0.17	0.47	0.27	0.86
1897	2.96	—	0.09	0.27	0.08	0.25	0.23	2.00
1898	2.63	—	0.34	0.11	0.04	0.29	0.21	1.58
1899	3.38	0.61	0.47	0.17	0.09	0.56	0.18	1.26
1900	3.02	0.07	0.54	0.17	0.06	0.28	0.20	1.69
1901	3.02	—	0.48	0.06	0.15	0.38	0.22	1.70
1902	2.19	—	0.76	0.07	0.34	0.42	0.18	0.41
1903	2.22	0.02	0.47	0.03	0.30	0.09	0.07	1.24
1904	3.46	0.01	0.70	0.05	0.24	0.24	0.14	2.07
1905	2.35	0.01	0.08	0.10	0.28	0.47	0.08	1.31
1906	2.80	0.04	0.23	0.03	0.51	0.26	0.18	1.54
1907	1.89	0.00	0.66	0.05	0.24	0.37	0.06	0.49
1908	2.40	—	0.34	0.01	0.17	0.20	0.08	1.59
1909	1.38	0.00	0.28	0.04	0.22	0.18	0.04	0.60
1910	1.93	0.00	0.26	0.05	0.16	0.24	0.11	1.10
1911	3.2	—	0.34	0.04	0.07	0.33	0.24	2.2
1912	1.08	—	0.52	0.00	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.32

NOTE.—In this Table 0.00 indicates that the deaths were too few to give a rate of 0.005 : when no deaths occurred — is inserted.

TABLE SHEWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS DURING THE YEARS 1893 TO 1912 INCLUSIVE: ALSO THE NUMBER OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN OCCURRING IN THE AUTUMNAL QUARTERS OF THE SAME YEARS.

Year.	Deaths during Year.		No. of Deaths during Autumnal Quarter.		
	Total Deaths.	No. of Deaths aged 1 year and under.	Aged 1 year and under.	Bottle Fed and Mixed Diet.	Breast Fed.
1893	474	373	343	300	43
1894	72	59	32	26	6
1895	524	399	343	299	44
1896	191	154	133	108	25
1897	451	368	338	290	48
1898	365	325	259	235	24
1899	295	254	230	211	19
1900	404	322	277	227	50
1901	411	341	306	257	49
1902	101	81	38	35	3
1903	308	256	212	186	26
1904	523	422	390	309	81
1905	339	285	258	216	42
1906	409	309	270	240	30
1907	129	103	51	40	11
1908	427	342	276	237	39
1909	163	129	85	78	7
1910	303	238	192	165	27
1911	608	423	379	326	53
1912	89	68	35	31	4

DEATH RATES FROM SEVEN ZYMOTIC DISEASES IN TWENTY-FIVE LARGE TOWNS.

33

Towns.	Population.	Small- pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Whoop- ing Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Diar- rhoea.
Birkenhead ..	133,434	—	0.39	0.08	0.15	0.26	0.04	0.48
Birmingham ..	850,947	—	0.67	0.18	0.12	0.39	0.03	0.26
Blackburn ..	133,560	—	0.38	0.02	0.06	0.20	0.05	0.26
Bolton ..	182,533	—	0.19	0.05	0.11	0.21	0.05	0.19
Bradford ..	289,618	—	0.17	0.04	0.19	0.05	0.17	0.08
Brighton ..	132,256	—	0.18	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.12
Bristol ..	359,400	0.01	0.43	0.02	0.13	0.19	0.01	0.15
Cardiff ..	184,636	—	1.09	0.04	0.17	0.31	0.08	0.27
Croydon ..	174,257	—	0.18	0.005	0.14	0.06	0.04	0.26
Derby ..	124,545	—	0.06	0.02	0.10	0.14	0.01	0.16
Hull ..	282,988	—	0.52	0.003	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.32
Leeds ..	447,724	—	0.36	0.09	0.20	0.12	0.04	0.22
Leicester ..	229,291	—	0.42	0.05	0.09	0.21	0.02	0.19
Liverpool ..	522,055	—	1.15	0.12	0.14	0.35	0.03	0.60
London ..	4,519,754	—	0.39	0.03	0.10	0.21	0.03	0.30
Manchester ..	723,550	0.002	0.68	0.07	0.13	0.41	0.06	0.35
Newcastle ..	269,193	—	0.61	0.13	0.11	0.14	0.06	0.18
Norwich ..	122,479	—	0.15	0.11	0.16	0.03	0.06	0.21
Nottingham ..	262,563	—	0.62	0.09	0.10	0.27	0.05	0.28
Oldham ..	148,840	—	0.44	0.04	0.08	0.43	0.00	0.22
Portsmouth ..	236,731	—	0.40	0.12	0.52	0.22	0.09	0.23
Salford ..	232,726	—	1.05	0.04	0.14	0.55	0.08	0.39
Sheffield ..	460,649	—	0.39	0.07	0.10	0.41	0.09	0.29
Sunderland ..	151,824	—	0.44	0.01	0.14	0.28	0.03	0.19
West Ham ..	291,900	—	0.84	0.06	0.12	0.43	0.05	0.34

Table Shewing the number of DEATHS from TYPHOID FEVER, and the District
in which they occurred.

DISTRICTS.	0 to 5.		5 to 15.		15 to 25.		25 to 45.		45 to 65.		65 & up.		M.	F.	TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Drypool	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	5	2	7
Southcoates .....	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	5	2	7
E. Sculcoates .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
W. Sculcoates .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	3
Humber .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	3
Myton .....	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Newington .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2
TOTALS.....	1	1	2	3	1	5	8	4	5	1	...	...	17	14	31

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

The subject of Tuberculosis has been brought into prominence by the coming into operation of compulsory notification of all cases coming under medical care, whether in Poor Law, hospital or private practice; and by the administration of the "Sanatorium Benefit" in connection with the National Insurance Act, 1911.

Prior to the 1st January, 1912, pulmonary tuberculosis was only notifiable when the cases occurred in Poor Law institutions or hospitals. The Local Government Board, by their Order, dated 15th November, 1911, extended the system of notification to all cases occurring in the course of the public or private practice of every medical practitioner.

The primary object in requiring notification is to enable the local authorities to assist in the eradication of the disease. With the information obtained by means of general notification, local authorities are taking action in individual cases with a view to preventing the spread of infection and removing conditions favourable to infection.

The following table shews the total number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified in Hull and the rate per thousand of the population, compared with the same information for England and Wales:—

Disease.	1912. England and Wales.		1912. Hull.	
	No. of cases notified.	Rate per 1000 of population.	No. of cases notified.	Rate per 1000 of population.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	110551	3.06	649	2.29

The table above includes all three forms of notification (*i.e.*, cases occurring in Poor Law, hospital or general practice).

The Medical Officer to the Local Government Board believes "that the number of notifications reported to the Board has not in every sanitary district included all cases

coming under medical care." The number of notifications in the first quarter of the year is considerably more numerous than in the remaining three quarters, probably owing to the fact that a considerable number of old cases were notified during this quarter.

The number of cases in each town or district is not available. This, Dr. Newsholme says, "has been avoided, because comparisons likely to be based on such statistics would probably be misleading and erroneous. For several years comparisons, especially those for small areas, will be liable to a number of errors, and, speaking generally, such comparisons—if unchecked by corrected death-rates—are to be deprecated."

In my report for 1913 I intend to publish tables showing the number of cases of both pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis in the city and in certain large areas; and the age and sex of the patients.

DEATHS.

Two hundred and ninety-seven deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis were registered, as against 310 in 1911 and 284 in 1910.

The death rates from this disease were 1·05, 1·11 and 1·0 per 1,000 per annum respectively.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES.

The objects of these institutions are (1) to secure early diagnosis for patients suspected to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and (2) the carrying out of a careful system of domiciliary visitation and investigation.

The first and possibly the most important unit for the prevention, detection and treatment of Tuberculosis consists of the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

In October the Health Committee approved two houses, viz., Durham House, Holderness Road, and No. 353, Anlaby Road, as suitable for Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensaries. These premises have been economically though efficiently equipped.

Applications for the appointment of a Senior Tuberculosis Officer were considered by the Committee, and subsequently, on the 24th September, Dr. Meyer Cohen was appointed at a salary of £500 a year. Dr. Cohen commenced his duties on the 22nd November.

With regard to the treatment, prior to the opening of the Dispensaries, of consumptive patients under the National Insurance Act, the Medical Officer of Health acted temporarily as Medical Adviser to the Hull Insurance Committee, and dealt with all cases requiring attention up to the date Dr. Cohen commenced his duties.

Fifty-two cases (38 males and 14 females), of which 40 (33 males and 7 females) were insured patients, were treated by the Medical Officer of Health (and subsequently by the Senior Tuberculosis Officer). There were 7 deaths.

The following table shows the treatment, &c., these patients received :—

INSURED PATIENTS :—

27 received sanatorium treatment	..	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 \text{ died in the City Hospital.} \\ 2 \text{ absconded.} \\ 1 \text{ left at friends' request.} \\ 1 \text{ discharged on account of gross} \\ \text{misbehaviour.} \end{array} \right.$
----------------------------------	----	--

9 received domiciliary treatment.

2 received treatment in the Workhouse Infirmary.

1 showed no signs of consumption on examination.

1 advised to apply later.

40

NON-INSURED AND DEPENDANT CASES :—

6 dependant cases received domiciliary treatment.

2 do. do. do. treatment in Workhouse Infirmary.

2 do. do. died.

1 Non-insured patient died in Workhouse Infirmary.

1 do. do. died in the City Hospital.

12

SANATORIUM TREATMENT.

Twenty-eight persons (25 males and 3 females) suffering from Tuberculosis were admitted into the City Hospital, Hedon Road, for treatment. Nine of this number (6 males and 3 females) had previously been under tuberculin treatment.

1 (an early case) refused to undergo treatment.

1 case was too advanced to benefit by the treatment, and died in less than a month.

Classification of cases treated :—

Early cases	..	..	..	8
Moderately advanced	..	..	..	9
Well advanced	..	..	..	9
				—
				26
				—

5 discharged.

Condition when discharged :—

Apparently cured	..	..	1
Improved	..	..	3
In a very advanced condition..			1

2 died.

19 were remaining in Hospital at the end of the year :—

Marked improvement	..	..	14
Slow improvement	..	..	4
No improvement	..	..	1

Twenty-seven were Insurance Committee patients, and one was a Health Committee patient.

All cases of pulmonary tuberculosis are investigated by the Women Inspectors, who distribute printed precautions and give oral instructions with regard to domestic cleanliness, &c.

The Dispensaries, which form a sub-department of the Health Department, were opened on the 10th March, 1913, and are worked by one staff by arranging for them to be open on alternate days.

The staff attached to the dispensaries consists of :—

- 1 Senior Tuberculosis Officer.
- 1 Clerk.
- 2 Nurses (one of whom was transferred from the Women Inspectors' Staff).
- 1 Caretaker and Wife.

As soon as the dispensary scheme is more firmly established, and it is better known, both by insured persons and the non-insured, that they can be examined and advised without recommendation, and that suitable cases will be treated by tuberculin, I am of opinion that there will be a steady increase in the number of cases attending the dispensaries.

I confidently expect that the administrative measures now possessed by Health Authorities will enable them gradually to bring tuberculosis under their control.

The following is a copy of the handbill distributed by the Women Inspectors, with a request that it may be preserved, and the information contained therein conveyed to friends and others :—

PRECAUTIONS FOR THE PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION.

CONSUMPTION is not only a preventable disease, but it can also be arrested, especially in its earlier stages; indeed the vast majority of those attacked by it recover. Children born with a constitution favouring their contracting the disease should be guarded against exposure to infection.

As an infectious disease, Consumption differs in several important respects from most of the acute infectious diseases. Its infection is derived principally from one channel only, that of the lungs, the infectious material being discharged as expectoration or as cough spray. This mode of infection can be controlled by the patient with little trouble, if he is intelligent and very careful.

Special attention is directed to the following Bye-law prohibiting spitting, which is now in force in the City :—

“ No person shall spit on the floor, side or wall of any public carriage, or of any public hall, public waiting room, or place of public entertainment, whether admission thereto be obtained upon payment or not.

Any person offending against the foregoing Bye-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.”

It is essential in the interests of themselves, their own families, and the general public, that consumptive persons carry out the following simple precautions :—

DO NOT SPIT ABOUT THE HOUSE. Spitting about the streets is a dangerous as well as a filthy habit.

DO NOT SPIT ANYWHERE EXCEPT INTO A SPITTOON specially **PROVIDED FREE OF CHARGE** by the Health Department. Such spittoon should contain carbolic acid in a 5 per cent. watered solution. The spittoon should be **EMPTIED AT LEAST TWICE A DAY** into a w.c. or drain, or the contents **BURIED** in the earth or **BURNT**. The spittoon should then be kept in boiling water for ten minutes before being thoroughly cleaned.

HANDKERCHIEFS, which may have been used of necessity, **SHOULD**, before they dry, **BE BOILED HALF-AN-HOUR AND THEN WASHED**. A consumptive person **SHOULD NOT KISS, OR BE KISSED** on the mouth.

A handkerchief should **ALWAYS COVER THE MOUTH WHEN COUGHING**. **AVOID COUGHING IN THE DIRECTION OF ANOTHER PERSON.**

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS.

All rooms occupied by consumptive persons should be as well lighted and ventilated as possible. **FRESH AIR, LIGHT AND SUNSHINE ARE MOST IMPORTANT PREVENTIVES OF CONSUMPTION.** It is not safe for a healthy person to share a bedroom with a consumptive. **ALL UTENSILS**, such as knives, forks, spoons, cups, &c., **SHOULD BE RESERVED FOR THE PATIENT'S ESPECIAL USE**, and carefully washed in boiling water.

NO CHIMNEY SHOULD EVER BE BLOCKED UP. WINDOWS SHOULD BE KEPT OPEN NIGHT AND DAY. **CLEANLINESS AND GOOD SANITARY SURROUNDINGS** are important, both for the prevention and for the cure of consumption.

Instead of sweeping rooms, **WET DUSTERS SHOULD BE USED** to wipe up the dust on the floor, furniture, woodwork, &c., and should afterwards be boiled. Tea leaves used on the floor should afterwards be burned. Do not stir up dust.

ALL MILK, ESPECIALLY THAT USED FOR CHILDREN AND INVALIDS, SHOULD BE BOILED BEFORE BEING USED. Meat should be well cooked.

Rooms which have been occupied by consumptive patients should be thoroughly cleaned, scrubbed, white-washed, painted or papered before they are again occupied, and all books used by the patient should be

disinfected; such disinfection, upon application being made to the Health Department will be carried out by the Health Officials **FREE OF CHARGE**. If desired, bedding, &c., will be taken to the destructor and there destroyed.

Continued spread of infection can be obviated if the patient will carry out the simple precautions indicated above.

EARLY DIAGNOSIS.

The Medical Officer of Health would impress on any persons with any of the following symptoms of early consumption—

LOSS OF ENERGY OR OF FLESH without apparent cause ;

A PERSISTENT COUGH.

SPITTING OF BLOOD ;

SHORTNESS OF BREATH sometimes accompanied by pain in the chest ; and

BLOODLESSNESS (Anæmia)

and on all persons living with or coming in contact with consumptive persons, the urgent necessity for an early examination by their own Doctor, or, subject to their Doctor's consent, an examination at one of the Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensaries.

The Health Visitors will take the names and addresses of those willing to be examined, and an appointment will be made by post for examination by the Tuberculosis Officer.

The Tuberculosis Dispensaries are open at 353, ANLABY ROAD—Hours for interviewing new patients : Tuesday and Friday mornings, 10 to 12 ; and DURHAM HOUSE, HOLDERNESS ROAD—Hours for interviewing new patients : Monday morning, 11 to 12, and Thursday morning, 10 to 12.

ALL APPLICANTS WILL BE EXAMINED, ADVISED AND SUITABLE CASES TREATED BY TUBERCULIN **FREE OF CHARGE**.
NO RECOMMENDATION IS REQUIRED.

Persons already under a medical practitioner must get his consent before attending the Dispensary.

J. WRIGHT MASON, M.B., D.P.H., &c.,
Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
GUILDHALL, HULL.

Meteorological Observations

TAKEN BY H. B. WITTY, F.R. MET. SOC., AT PEARSON PARK.

Latitude 53° 45' North; Longitude 0.16 West; Height above sea (Ordnance datum) 6'00 feet.

1912.	AT NINE H. A.M. LOCAL TIME.				AT NINE H. P.M. LOCAL TIME.				EARTH TEMPERATURE. Average		TAKEN AT NINE H. P.M. LOCAL TIME.			
	Mean Reading of				Mean Reading of				At 4 ft. deep.	At 4 ft. deep.	Mean Reading of Self-registering Thermometers.			
	Barometer.	Attached Therm.	Dry Bulb Therm.	Wet Bulb Therm.	Barometer.	Attached Therm.	Dry Bulb Therm.	Wet Bulb Therm.			Max. in Air.	Min. in Air.	Max. in Rays of Sun.	Min. on Grass.
	in.	°	°	°	in.	°	°	°			°	°	°	°
January ..	29.981	48.0	38.2	36.6	29.699	47.6	38.0	37.0	39.0	43.6	42.0	33.9	49.0	30.5
February ..	29.686	50.0	41.5	39.9	29.695	50.5	42.0	40.0	39.0	41.0	47.0	37.0	64.0	32.7
March ..	29.672	52.0	45.7	43.0	29.658	52.6	44.0	42.0	43.0	43.0	51.8	39.0	83.8	34.5
April ..	30.207	54.9	48.7	44.9	30.217	55.0	44.8	42.0	46.0	45.0	55.0	38.0	99.9	33.0
May ..	30.038	59.0	54.7	50.9	30.024	59.7	51.5	48.9	53.0	48.0	60.8	44.8	102.0	40.0
June ..	29.851	62.0	58.7	55.0	29.863	62.8	55.9	53.0	57.0	51.9	64.0	51.0	110.5	46.7
July ..	30.011	64.0	60.9	56.0	30.013	64.8	58.0	55.0	60.7	55.5	66.9	53.9	103.0	51.0
August ..	29.748	61.0	56.0	53.5	29.895	61.0	54.7	52.5	56.5	56.0	62.8	50.0	96.0	46.0
September ..	30.232	58.9	54.5	51.0	30.225	59.0	51.5	49.0	53.0	54.5	59.5	45.8	91.9	41.0
October ..	29.930	55.0	48.0	46.0	29.952	53.5	46.7	42.0	40.6	51.0	55.0	40.0	80.0	34.7
November ..	29.961	51.0	43.0	41.0	29.962	51.7	43.5	40.0	41.0	47.6	48.0	38.7	59.8	34.0
December ..	29.853	52.0	42.5	41.0	29.824	51.9	44.0	42.5	40.0	45.0	48.0	38.0	40.0	32.5
Year ..	29.931	55.6	49.4	46.1	29.909	55.8	47.9	45.3	47.4	48.5	55.1	42.5	81.7	38.1

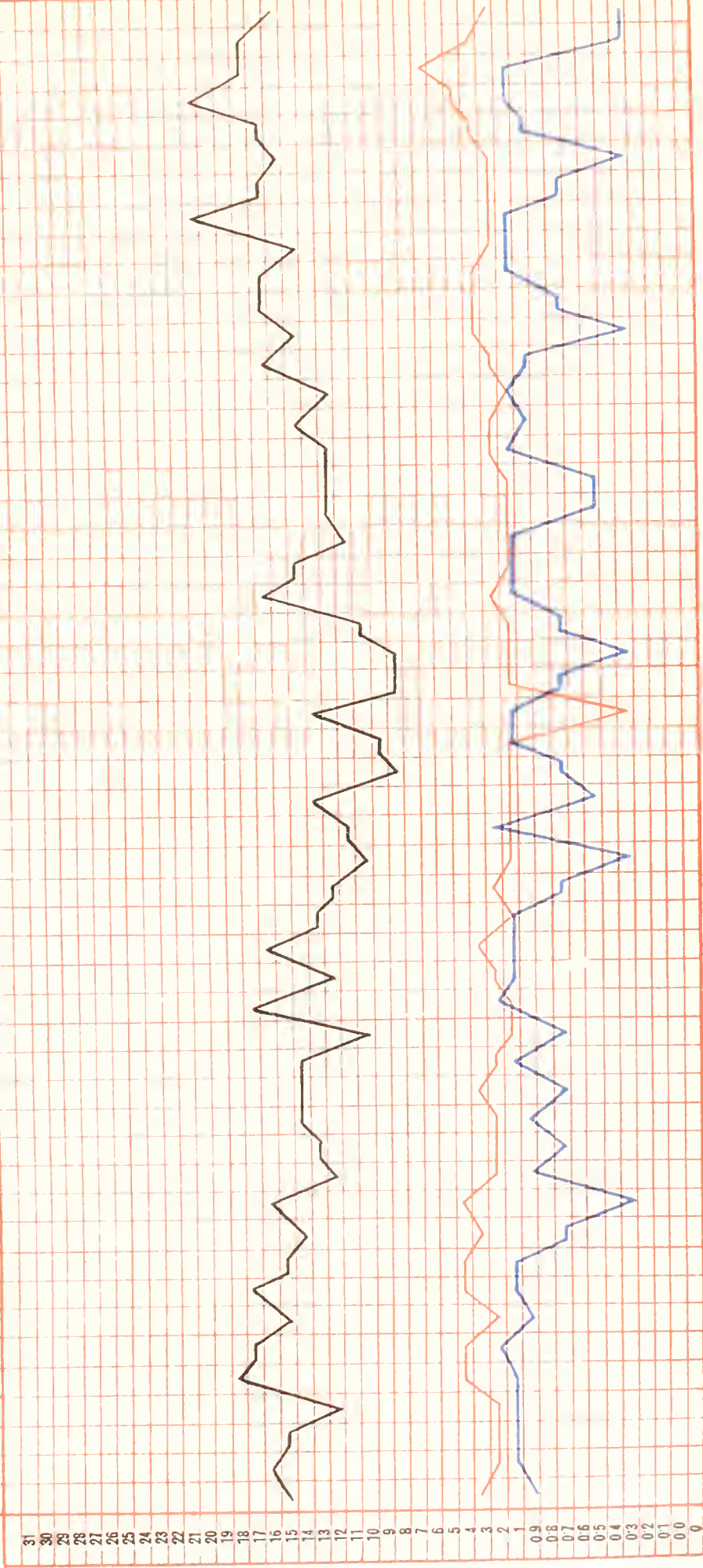
CONSUMPTION, and from all causes, together with the TEMPERATURE and RAINFALL.

DEATH RATES : All Causes— Respiratory Organs— Consumption—

JAN.		FEB.		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.																													
51	46	45	44	38	51	51	56	60	52	60	53	61	62	56	69	67	64	68	78	74	70	79	77	74	68	67	68	69	66	62	60	61	62	60	56	60	56	52	52	53	52	58	54	53							
43	36	37	34	28	37	43	44	48	43	46	44	48	46	43	52	52	46	60	54	48	53	54	58	63	62	59	62	63	63	54	58	56	56	53	51	49	46	50	47	45	46	43	44	42	39	33	46	44	44		
35	27	30	25	19	24	36	33	36	35	33	32	36	31	30	35	38	29	45	39	33	42	45	48	43	50	48	46	50	52	41	49	45	46	44	38	31	38	34	34	33	30	37	32	25	24	34	34	36			
0.48	0.37	0.92	0.48	0.20	0.40	0.29	0.35	0.28	0.51	1.20	0.60	0.26	0.07	0.12	—	—	0.05	0.28	0.61	1.52	0.49	1.44	1.68	0.49	1.07	0.78	0.37	0.67	0.95	1.21	1.20	0.37	1.11	1.68	0.78	0.45	—	—	0.78	—	0.40	1.03	1.17	0.31	1.30	0.19	1.38	0.25	0.85	0.20	0.75

RAINFALL IN INCHES.

{ MAXIMUM
MEAN
MINIMUM



0.0 indicates that the deaths were too few to give a rate of 0.005

Meteorological Observations—Continued.

1912.	Average Amount of Cloud. 0 to 10.			Sunshine, Total Hours.	RAINFALL.			WEATHER, No. of DAYS OF						WIND, No. of OBSERVATIONS OF										
	9-0 a.m.	9-0 p.m.	Mean.		Total for month.	Max.	Date of Highest Max.	Rain.	Snow.	Hail.	Thunder-storm.	Absence of Sun.	Fog.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm.		
January ..	7-0	7-0	7-0	21-1	in 2-84	0-78	6th	24	6	—	—	21	2	1	3	3	3	4	8	—	3	6		
February ..	8-0	6-0	7-0	46-1	1-39	0-21	19th	18	4	—	—	14	—	—	2	3	5	1	11	1	3	3		
March ..	6-9	6-0	6-4	84-4	2-76	0-52	15th	24	1	1	—	8	2	1	—	—	1	—	17	2	7	3		
April ..	5-0	3-6	4-3	171-3	0-13	0-10	9th	7	—	—	—	2	—	4	8	1	1	—	4	1	6	5		
May ..	7-6	6-0	6-8	118-4	2-99	0-77	22nd	17	—	1	—	7	—	3	6	1	4	—	9	2	5	1		
June..	7-0	7-0	7-0	114-0	4-89	0-69	3rd	27	—	1	5	4	—	—	8	1	—	—	13	1	7	—		
July..	8-0	7-5	7-7	80-2	3-39	0-49	19th	21	—	1	4	10	—	2	12	1	2	—	9	2	2	1		
August ..	7-5	5-0	6-2	52-1	4-95	0-64	7th	23	—	2	3	13	—	1	4	2	2	1	11	4	6	—		
September ..	6-5	4-8	5-6	88-1	1-91	0-54	29th	12	—	—	—	6	—	5	4	1	7	—	—	2	8	3		
October ..	4-0	4-0	4-0	72-3	2-70	0-71	27th	22	—	—	—	5	3	3	1	—	—	—	17	1	1	8		
November ..	7-0	6-0	6-5	29-3	3-18	0-93	28th	17	5	2	—	19	—	2	1	—	—	2	12	4	7	2		
December ..	7-0	5-6	6-3	5-5	2-10	0-73	11th	22	1	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	2	4	18	2	1	4		
Year..	6-8	5-7	6-2	73-5	33-23	0-59	—	234	17	8	12	134	7	22	49	13	27	12	129	22	56	36		

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889.

Adopted 1st February, 1890.

Months. 1912.	Cholera	Plague.	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria including Membranous Throat.	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Continued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Erysipelas.	Acute Cellulitis	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Totals.
January	31	33	...	17	3	...	...	21	...	...	105
February	42	35	...	12	4	...	...	23	...	...	116
March	26	36	...	12	2	...	...	26	...	...	102
April	17	14	...	2	...	...	...	10	2	...	45
May	16	20	...	9	1	...	...	11	1	...	58
June	25	24	...	11	...	...	...	19	...	...	79
July	20	27	...	11	2	...	...	19	3	...	82
August	22	17	...	7	3	...	...	12	...	...	61
September	32	27	...	16	3	...	...	16	1	...	95
October	42	27	...	22	1	...	...	25	2	...	119
November	24	28	...	10	2	...	...	14	5	...	83
December	25	23	...	5	1	...	...	13	...	1	68
TOTALS	322	311	...	134	22	...	...	209	14	1	1013

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED—IN AGE PERIODS AND REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.

CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.										TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.					
NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Brypool.	Southcotes.	East Sculcoates.	West Sculcoates.	Humber.	Moston.	Newington.	No. admitted to Hospital
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	6 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.									65 and upwards.
Measles	2556	69	1481	990	6	4	...	420	259	219	326	223	538	535	...
Small Pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	311	3	71	168	32	37	...	45	46	23	56	22	56	63	163
Erysipelas	209	4	3	15	14	56	74	31	18	27	20	26	60	31	...
Scarlet Fever.....	322	1	77	209	30	4	1	50	24	35	83	21	64	15	211
Enteric Fever ...	131	...	6	30	23	60	15	21	14	19	15	19	29	14	59
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	22	...	...	...	4	18	...	3	3	3	8	1	2	2	...
Phthisis (Voluntary)	363	2	6	36	96	169	49	38	50	36	76	34	53	56	...
Phthisis (P.H. Regs. Hosp. 1911)	150	...	2	47	26	60	15	17	21	26	22	25	26	13	28
Phthisis (P.H. Regs. 1908)	136	...	...	9	11	65	51	11	7	27	9	42	28	12	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	14	1	12	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	2	5	2	...
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
TOTALS.....	4212	80	1658	1566	242	473	205	660	142	445	615	416	861	773	461

Disinfecting Station.

Table shewing the number of persons admitted for bathing and the number of articles from private houses and books from the Public Libraries disinfected at the Disinfecting Station.

1912.	No. of Persons Bathed.	No. of Articles Dis- infected.	No. of Books Dis- infected.	No. of Premises Dis- infected.
January	364	2943	20	123
February	339	1980	22	153
March	400	2717	60	147
April	180	1468	54	139
May	356	1642	29	135
June	330	2465	315	158
July	258	1458	28	208
August.....	145	1295	50	387
September	448	2281	39	398
October	375	2658	91	395
November.....	269	2942	77	515
December	197	1716	56	499
Totals	3661	25565	841	3257
1911.....	4608	30213	872	2648
1910.....	7355	36974	644	1961

Returns made by the Vaccination Officers of the Hull and Sculcoates Unions respecting the VACCINATION
of CHILDREN whose births were Registered during the year 1911.

Districts.	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible.	Dead Unvaccinated.	Postponement by Certificate.	Not accounted for.	Conscientious Objection Certificates.
Drypool	1252	801	7	128	14	70	232
Southcoates	931	550	6	108	15	84	168
East Sculcoates.....	1006	642	1	118	15	65	165
West Sculcoates	1245	682	15	114	—	108	326
Humber	581	384	2	75	—	60	60
Myton	1490	881	6	178	—	146	279
Newington	1458	763	3	137	—	245	310
Totals	7963	4703	40	858	44	778	1540

Public Mortuary.

Table showing the number of bodies admitted to, and the number of inquests and post-mortems held at, the Mortuary.

Month	Bodies Admitted.			No. of Post-Mortems.			No. of Inquests.	Deaths from Drowning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
January	25	12	37	18	8	26	37	7	1	8
February	10	11	21	10	10	20	20	—	—	—
March	13	10	23	11	8	19	22	2	1	3
April ...	18	13	31	12	11	23	31	2	—	2
May ...	14	8	22	8	7	15	22	3	—	3
June ...	11	1	12	5	1	6	12	4	—	4
July ...	17	9	26	4	9	13	23	9	—	9
August	13	8	21	10	7	17	21	2	—	2
September	14	6	20	12	5	17	19	3	—	3
October	21	12	33	13	10	23	31	1	1	2
November	20	10	30	15	9	24	30	3	—	3
December	18	13	31	17	13	30	31	1	—	1
Totals...	194	113	307	135	98	233	302	37	3	40

TABLE SHIEWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM DROWNING DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS.

Year ..	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	Total
Deaths.	28	.. 30	.. 18	.. 26	.. 44	.. 38	.. 35	.. 46	.. 37	.. 40	.. 342

New Dwelling-Houses.

Plans for 821 dwelling-houses were approved by the City Corporation during the year, as compared with 487 in 1911 and 1206 in 1910.

Water Supply.

The water supply of Hull was for more than 400 years merely the natural overflow from springs near the village of Anlaby, but in 1842 and in 1844-5 new works were opened at

Stoneferry. After a time additional wells were sunk at Springhead, thus obtaining an almost inexhaustible supply of water from the chalk of the Yorkshire Wolds. In 1890 a pumping station was erected at Cottingham, three engines being provided each capable of pumping three million gallons per day. Additional adits were constructed in 1896. In 1897-8 new engines, capable of pumping ten million gallons per day, were erected at Springhead. Extensions have also been carried out for the purpose of affording a more satisfactory supply to the high-level part of the suburban district, which includes Willerby, Kirkella and parts of Anlaby and Hessle. During 1906 additional adits were constructed at Cottingham, and five new wells sunk, and in 1908 a new service reservoir was made at Keldgate to hold ten million gallons.

The average daily supply to the City and outlying districts for the year was 11,852,000 gallons, which, after deducting for trade consumption, is equivalent to 31.66 gallons per head per day of the entire population.

Lodging Houses.

The various lodging houses in the city have continued to receive the close attention of your Inspectors, day and night visits having been paid to them.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—These houses are registered for one year only, from the 1st January in each year. Twenty-eight renewals were granted from 1st January, 1912. Owing to their unsatisfactory condition, four houses which formerly afforded accommodation for 129 lodgers, were closed.

One new house situate in Chapel Lane has been opened by the Salvation Army. The building is admirably equipped with 130 suitable single beds, kitchen, reading room, baths and means of escape in case of fire, in addition to quarters for the staff under whose direction the house is conducted. The home is a very valuable addition to this class of house.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES ON THE REGISTER AT
THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1912, THEIR SITUATION,
AND THE NUMBER OF ROOMS AND LODGERS.

STREETS.	No. of Houses.	No. of Rooms.	No. of Lodgers Allowed.
Blanket Row.....	5	35	237
Church Lane.....	1	3	130
Church Street	1	7	71
Cross Street	1	4	15
Dagger Lane	1	7	35
Dock Street	2	16	100
Empringham Street	1	8	61
Great Union Street.....	1	7	66
Lister Street.....	1	5	25
Little Humber Street	1	12	69
Mill Street.....	1	6	17
Osborne Street.....	1	7	41
Robinson Row	1	5	17
Salthouse Lane	2	18	125
Saint James' Street.....	1	16	86
South Street.....	1	7	62
Trippett Street	1	77	77
Waltham Street	1	(Cubicles) 5	37
Waterhouse Lane	1	14	103
Waverley Street	1	16	16
West Street	3	(Cubicles) 15	85
Totals.....	29	290	1475

SEAMEN'S LODGING-HOUSES ON THE REGISTER
AT THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1912, THEIR SITUA-
TION, AND THE NUMBER OF ROOMS AND
LODGERS.

STREETS.	No. of Houses.	No. of Rooms.	No. of Lodgers Allowed.
Alfred Gelder Street.....	1	32 (Cubicles)	32
Blanket Row.....	1	3	11
Blackfriargate	1	3	10
Cogan Street	2	4	10
Commercial Road.....	1	4	7
Castle Street	1	3	8
Dagger Lane	1	3	10
De-la-Pole Street	1	3	15
Great Passage Street (Victoria Mansions)	1	490 (Cubicles)	490
Gilbert Street	2	2	4
Hessle Road	1	3	20
Humber Dock Street	1	4	19
Kingston Street.....	2	8	28
Lister Street	2	10	27
Nile Street.....	1	4	11
Osborne Street	1	3	12
Posterngate ...	1	5	11
Wilton Street...	1	4	14
Waverley Street	1	1	2
Totals	23	589	741

SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES.—There were twenty-three of these houses appearing in the register at the close of the year. The licenses are granted for one year from the 1st January in each year. The houses contain 589 rooms or cubicles, affording accommodation for 751 lodgers.

Five old licenses were cancelled, whilst four new ones were granted.

Your Inspector has made 905 day and 85 night visits, but did not find any overcrowding.

Legal proceedings were taken against two persons for keeping seamen's lodging houses without being licensed and a conviction was obtained in each case.

Public Baths.

Three hundred and thirty-five thousand seven hundred and fourteen persons have availed themselves of the use of the Public Baths, particulars of which are given below.

YEAR.	BEVERLEY ROAD.	MADELEY STREET.	EAST HULL.	NEWINGTON (OPEN AIR).
1903	...	56891	66230	.....
1904	...	68550	85097	.....
1905	101249	73704	81235	.....
1906	111984	73121	77677	.....
1907	117109	82536	83301	.....
1908	121652	83778	84612	16033
1909	115425	82957	81977	9303
1900	118719	83845	87853	9185
1911	132928	80802	93860	31519
1912	129698	102622	89562	13832

NOTE.—Beverley Road Baths opened 1905, and Newington (Open Air) Baths opened 1908.

Distribution of Disinfectants.

A gratuitous supply of fluid and powder disinfectant has been given where infectious disease has existed and in other suitable cases. A free use of carbolic disinfecting powder has been made in connection with the collection of refuse, etc.

Inquests.

The number of deaths which have formed the subject of a Coroner's inquiry was 417, as against 389 in 1911 and 393 in 1910. The Coroner also investigated the circumstances attending the deaths of 25 persons (12 males and 13 females), in which he did not consider it necessary to hold inquests.

The following table shews the number of Inquests and the months in which they were held :—

1912.		Males.	Females.	Total.
January	..	33	13	46
February	..	18	11	29
March	..	17	8	25
April	..	26	18	44
May	..	20	9	29
June	..	15	7	22
July	..	20	9	29
August	..	20	11	31
September	..	17	11	28
October	..	26	17	43
November	..	26	17	43
December	..	25	23	48
		263	154	417

Cancer.

Cancer contributed 201 deaths, as against 227 in 1911 and 284 in 1910, the rate for the respective years being 1.06, 1.0 and 1.0.

Acute Poliomyelitis and Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

These diseases have been added to the schedule of diseases compulsorily notifiable under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act as the first step to administrative control. Fourteen cases of Poliomyelitis and one of Cerebro-Spinal Fever were notified. No deaths were registered.

Radium.

The first instalment of Radium purchased by the Radium Fund Committee out of funds raised by public subscription was handed over to the custody of the Health Committee of the Corporation on the 11th August, 1911.

On the 24th November, 1911, a second instalment was delivered, and on the 19th July, 1912, four additional pieces of Radium, making eighteen in all, and costing over £1,000, were entrusted to the Committee.

The applicators were obtained in such form and with such amounts of Radium on them as are generally used in England, France and America.

Medical Practitioners desiring to loan Applicators are required to make application to the Medical Officer of Health. Their names are duly entered on a list, and their applications are granted in their turn, but cases of cancer always have priority over other diseases.

The fees to be paid for the use of the applicators are as follows :—

- (a) Where the total weekly income of the patient and members of his family residing in the same house does not at the time of treatment exceed £2 per week, the use of the Applicator is *free*.
- (b) Where such total weekly income exceeds £2 per week, but does not exceed £3 per week, one shilling per application.
- (c) Where such total weekly income exceeds £3 per week, one shilling per application for each £1 or part of £1 over £3 per week.

The above fees are irrespective of the fees arranged for by the patients or friends of the patients with the Medical Attendant.

The following declaration is required to be signed by a member of the patient's family or some other person

acceptable to the Medical Officer of Health, certifying the total weekly income of the family.

I.....
 State of.....
 relationship being.....do hereby
 to patient, certify that the total weekly income of the family of the
 patient named.....
 of.....residing
 together at
 does not exceed the sum of.....
 (Signed).....

The Medical Practitioner is also required to enter into the following agreement for the loan of the Applicators:—

Agreement made this day of 191 ..,
 Between of
 Medical Practitioner (hereinafter called "the borrower") of the
 one part and the Mayor Aldermen and Citizens of the City and
 County of Kingston upon Hull by John Wright Mason their
 agent (hereinafter called "the lenders") of the other part.

Strike out
 where no
 payment
 1. In consideration of the payment of
 and subject to the terms and stipulations and conditions hereinafter
 contained the lenders shall loan to the borrower the Radium
 Applicator No. (hereinafter referred to as the "Radium")
 for the sole and exclusive purpose of therewith treating a
 certain patient of the borrower to wit one
 of

whom the borrower hereby declares is suffering to the best of
 the borrower's judgment and belief from the disease of

Strike out
 where no
 payment
 2. The borrower shall pay to the lenders not later than
 the time of the return of the applicator as mentioned in Clause 5
 thereof the said sum of

3. The Radium shall not be used for any purpose what-
 ever other than that hereinbefore specified, nor by any other
 person than the borrower except with the written consent of
 the said John Wright Mason.

4. The borrower shall use his best endeavours to preserve
 the Radium from loss or injury and shall and does hereby in-
 demnify the lenders from all loss damage and costs occasioned
 by the loss of or injury to the Radium during the period of loan
 to him.

5. The period of loan shall not be more than 48 hours,
 and not later than the expiration of such period from the time
 of delivery of the Radium to the borrower the Radium shall
 be returned safe and intact to the lenders at the office of the
 said John Wright Mason.

6. The borrower shall as and when requested by the said
 John Wright Mason furnish to the lenders any reasonable infor-
 mation as to the progress and result of the treatment of the said
 patient with the Radium.

(Signed) &c.,

The Health Committee tendered to Dr. Holder, the Radium Fund Committee and the Subscribers to the Fund, their best thanks for the gift of over £1,000 worth of Radium, and their hearty congratulations on the success which has crowned their efforts to place within the reach of those suffering or who may suffer from Lupoid and Cancerous Diseases so valuable an agency for the relief of their pain and suffering.

From September, 1911, to the 30th June, 1913, Radium applicators have been loaned to 15 medical practitioners on 684 occasions for the treatment of 161 patients, and the following is a statement shewing the diseases and the number of cases treated so far as the particulars have been supplied :—

Cancer	..	..	..	..	..	31
Epithelioma	..	..	..	..	..	14
Lupus	..	..	..	..	..	38
Rodent Ulcer	..	..	..	..	..	20
Eczema	..	..	..	..	..	10
Naevi..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Chronic Arthritis	..	..	..	..	..	3
Fibroma	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hairy Mole	..	..	..	..	..	1
Papilloma of Larynx	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pemphigus	..	..	..	..	..	1
Herpes	..	..	..	..	..	1
Prurigo (Itching)	..	..	..	..	..	1
Scrofula	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tumour	..	..	..	..	..	1

127

Of the total, 71 refer to cases treated at the Hull Royal Infirmary, the remainder being private patients.

Cancer—

Of cases treated with Radium at the Hull Royal Infirmary, the Honorary Surgeon, under whose direction the

treatment has been conducted, states that all the cases have been a failure, except one doubtful cure, in which there has been an apparent cure. The time since cessation of radium treatment is too short to give a definite opinion.

Another medical practitioner who has given treatment with Radium to 25 patients reports the results of such treatment to be as follows :—

12 died (disease too far advanced).

6 cured.

5 did not continue treatment.

2 underwent successful operations.

These cases before Radium treatment were declared unsuitable for operation and incurable.

In another case, after five applications, the patient was relieved, but as the disease was far advanced, there was no permanent benefit. The patient eventually died.

Epithelioma—

Thirteen cases were treated at the Hull Royal Infirmary, as follows :—

1 cured.

7 did not improve.

5 ceased to attend for treatment.

In another case under the care of a private medical practitioner, Radium was applied after an operation to prevent recurrence of the growth, but proved a failure.

Lupus—

5 cured.

28 improving.

3 for various reasons ceased to attend the Infirmary for treatment.

Two other cases under a private medical practitioner are stated to have been extremely severe and had been under treatment for ten years. In one instance Radium had cleared the patches from both sides of the cheek and neck, and is still improving the ears, arm and thigh. In the second case, which had been under all the known treatments, including X-rays

and serum injections and declared hopeless, the Radium treatment has been given for two-and-a-half years and hundreds of applications have been administered. The patient has greatly improved and the medical practitioner has reason for confident hope of a complete cure. He states that the milder cases which have been under his care have been completely cured.

Rodent Ulcer—

- 8 cured.
- 10 improving.
- 2 ceased to receive treatment.

Eczema—

Ten intractable cases cured.

Serofula Glands, Pagett's Canceroid disease, of the Breast, and Psoriasis—

Other diseases treated with Radium, with more or less beneficial effects, are Chronic Arthritis, Naevi, Fibroma, Hairy Mole, Herpes, Prurigo (Itching) Serofula, Tumour and Pemphigus.

In one case of Chronic Arthritis (a female aged 66 years), in which it is stated medicine seemed to have no effect, the patient, after eight applications of Radium, was able to get about comfortably, and the improvement continued.

A case of Papilloma of the Larynx did not yield to the treatment.

Judging from the observations of the medical practitioners who have been good enough to furnish me with information, it is evident that, in a general way, Radium cannot be regarded as a curative agent for Cancer, although it seems equally clear that in many cases it retards the growth of the disease and greatly relieves suffering. This seems to be the general experience of those who have undertaken the treatment of patients with Radium, and doubtless the non-success is mainly attributable to the advanced stage which the disease reaches before the treatment is undertaken.

In cases of Rodent Ulcer some excellent results have been obtained, and with this and other diseases referred to there can be little doubt that Radium has proved to be a great factor in relieving pain and curing disease. Grateful acknowledgments have been made by patients whose sufferings have been lessened by the agency of Radium.

Food Inspection.

The Food Inspection in the City is carried out by Mr. James McPhail, M.R.C.V.S., &c., Chief Foods Inspector, with four assistants, whose duties include the inspection of Meat, Fish, Fruit, Cowsheds and Dairies, and Cows therein, and of all Retail Shops where food is sold.

SUMMARY OF SEIZURES.

	lbs.
Beef	56765
Mutton	6370
Pork	17850
Veal	2684
Offal	44775
Fruit Vegetables, &c.	292810
Fish, Game, &c.	810367
Total	1231621

equalling 549 tons, 16 cwt., 2 qrs., 13 lbs.

The following statement shows the number of carcasses, &c., seized :—

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
No. of Carcasses..	97 $\frac{3}{4}$	87	156 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	388 $\frac{1}{4}$

Tuberculosis.—The inspection of carcasses affected with this disease has been carried out upon the basis of the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis.

Number of seizures of animals affected with Tuberculosis :

Cows	..	..	..	42 $\frac{1}{4}$
Heifers	..	..	..	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bulls	..	..	..	1
Bullocks	..	..	..	18 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pigs	..	..	..	127
Calves	..	..	..	2
Total	..	..	..	<u>204$\frac{3}{4}$</u>

An increase of 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on last year's figures.

Bacteriology.

In addition to ordinary routine examinations, 152 special examinations were made, with :—

Negative Results..	..	..	..	148
Positive Results—				
<i>e.g.</i> Tubercle (cows' sputum) ..	..	..	..	3
Anthrax (blood and tissues) ..	..	..	..	1
Total	..	..	..	<u>152</u>

1,583 notifications for inspection of meat, offal, &c., were received from the various butchers.

SUMMARY OF PREMISES INSPECTED.

Slaughterhouses, Butchers' and				
Provision Shops and Meat				
Factories	..	..	6303	Inspections.
Cowsheds and Dairies	..	..	953	„
Fish Shops and Stalls	..	..	1005	„
Fruit Shops and Warehouses	..	..	8177	„
Fruit Markets	..	..	203	„
Game Markets	..	..	592	„
Victoria Pier and Docks	..	..	705	„
Markets (various)	..	..	362	„
Steamers (fruit)	..	..	545	„
Total	..	..	18845	Inspections.

CAUSES OF SEIZURE OF CARCASSES.

No. of Beasts.	Description.	Causes of Seizure.	No. of Sheep & Lambs.	Causes of Seizure.	No. of Pigs.	Causes of Seizure.	No. of Calves.	Cause of Seizure.
42	Cows	Tuberculosis	31	Decomposition	127	Tuberculosis	2	Tuberculosis
14	Heifers	do.	21	Liver Disease & Dropsy	14	Liver Disease and Dropsy	25	Immature
181	Bullocks	do.	9	Parturient	7	Decomposition	6	Decomposition
1	Bull	do.	61	Traumatism	3	Swine Erysipelas	7	Enteritis
5	Cows	Parturient Apoplexy	5	Malnutrition	3	Pyæmia	4	Phrenitis
3	do.	Septic Metritis	44	Emaciation and Arthritis	1	Septicæmia	12	Traumatism
3	do.	Traumatism and Pyrexia	3	Nephritis and Uremia	1	Uremia	1	Joint Ill
13	do.	Traumatism	12	Enteritis	1	Unmarketable	1	Atrophy
1	do.	Gangrene	1	Pleurisy	1	Traumatism		
1	do.	Decomposition	1	Gangrene				
21	Bullocks	do.	1	Traumatism and Pyrexia				
2	do.	Emaciation and Dropsy	1					
1	Bullock	Anthrax	1	Pyæmia				
1	do.	Nephritis and Uremia	4	Empyema				
3	do.	Traumatism						
974			87		1563		463	

Cowsheds and Dairies.

Number of Cowsheds in the city	99
	(77 being occupied).
„ Cows „	801
„ Inspections made	953

Eleven letters were sent *re* repairs, structural alterations, abatement of nuisances, and contraventions of the Cowsheds and Dairies Orders, and 104 verbal cautions *re* dirty premises, overcrowding, &c., were given.

WORK CARRIED OUT AT COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES BY MUTUAL ARRANGEMENT.

- 2 Cowsheds disconnected from horse-stables.
- 5520 Square feet of new pavement and flooring.
- 110 Feet new drainage.
- 6 New gullies provided.
- 1 Intercepting trap and inspection chamber provided.
- 2 Vent-shafts provided.
- 2 New cesspools provided with chain-sludge pump and overflow abolished.
- 2 Cesspools abolished.
- 88 Feet of eaves spouting.
- 46 Feet of fall pipes provided to cowsheds.
- 1 Cowshed cubic capacity increased by removing granary floor.
- 39 Fresh-air inlet ventilators (Sherringham valve windows).
- 11 New skell-boards provided.
- 4 Cowshed doors repaired.
- 34 Louvre ventilators inserted in roofs of cowsheds.
- 8 Ridge ventilators „ „ „
- 170 Glass tiles „ „ „
- 3 Cowshed floors and yard pavements repaired.
- 2 Dairies repaired.
- 3 Manure pits repaired and lined with cement.
- 157 Feet of glazed sanitary feeding troughs provided.
- 32 Feeding troughs repaired.
- 8 Air bricks provided.
- 1 New steel tie-beam provided to cowshed.

TABLE SLEWING THE CAUSE OF SEIZURE AND THE RESULTS OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Date.	Description of Offence.	Cause of Seizure.	Proceedings.		Results.
			Reported to Health Committee.	Referred to Town Clerk.	
1911. Nov. 20	Exposing for sale for human food in Fat Stock Market a live cow unfit for such purpose	Tuberculosis	1	1	Case dismissed.
1912. April 22	(1) Being the person on whose premises were deposited for sale for human food one side of pork with half a head attached, one side of pork, and offal of a pig unfit for such purpose	Tuberculosis	1	1	(1) Fined £5 including costs.
April 22	(2) Being the person on whose premises were deposited for human food half a pig's head, the stomach and clitterlings of a pig and a can of pig's blood	do.	1	1	(2) Withdrawn, as first case was successful.
May 18	Exposing for sale for human food, cherries unfit for such purpose	Decomposition	1	1	Fined £3 including costs, or 21 days' imprisonment.
June 8	Exposing for sale for human food in Market Hall part of a pig's liver unfit for such purpose	Tuberculosis	1	1	Fined £3 including costs, or 21 days' imprisonment.

TABLE SHEWING THE CAUSE OF SEIZURE AND THE RESULTS OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS—*Continued.*

Date.	Description of Offence.	Cause of Seizure.	Proceedings.		Results.
			Reported to Health Committee.	Referred to Town Clerk.	
1912.					
June 8	Aiding and abetting in the commission of the above offence.. ..	Tuberculosis	1	1	Fined £2 including costs, or 14 days' imprisonment.
July 6	Selling a roll of bacon, for human food, unfit for the purpose	Decomposition	1	1	Fined £2 14s. including costs.
July 23	Having in possession for sale for human food the carcase of a pig unfit for the purpose	Tuberculosis	1	1	Fined £5 including costs, or one month's imprisonment.
July 23	Aiding and abetting in the commission of the above offence.. ..	do.	1	1	Fined £3 including costs, or 21 days' imprisonment.
Oct. 2	Selling for human food potatoes unfit for such purpose	Unsound	1	1	Withdrawn, as no time to hear case on day of hearing, and witnesses for prosecution just about to leave the country.

Feb. 7	Allowing to be milked three cows without at the time of milking causing the udders and teats of such cows to be thoroughly cleansed	1	1	Evidence insufficient. No proceedings taken.
May 8	Being in possession of a churn of blood intended for purposes of food (black puddings) and unfit for such purpose	1		Owner cautioned by Chairman of Health Sub-Committee.
Oct. 9	Selling for human food potatoes unfit for such purpose	1	1	No further action taken.
April 17	(1) Contravening Section 13 of Slaughter-house Bye-laws in not causing the floor and pavement of a slaughter-house to be thoroughly washed and cleansed within three hours after slaughtering	1	—	Cautioned by Chairman of Committee (1).
April 17	(2) Contravening Section 4 of the Slaughter-house Bye-laws in permitting 15 sheep carcasses and 1 pig carcass to be hung in the pinning house of the slaughter-house	1	1	Cautioned by Chairman of Committee (2).

NOTE.—In addition to the above, 13 lots of meat or offal were seized in illegal possession, and the Owners were warned by the Visiting Inspector.

Three Destruction Orders for unsound food were also obtained, but no further action was taken.

The following are particulars of the Agreements for Destruction of condemned foodstuffs entered into by the Owners and the Food Inspection Section of the Health Department, viz.:—Meat, 234; Fruit, 164; Fish, Game, &c., 547. Total, 945.

AILING COWS DISCOVERED IN COW SHEDS.

Date of Discovery.	Description of Animal.	Diagnosis.	Where slaughtered.	Date of Slaughter.	Result.
1912. Feb. 12	White Cow ..	Tuberculosis	Knackeryard ..	Feb. 13	Carcass and Offal found affected with Generalised Tuberculosis.
Mar. 25	Red Roan Cow ..	do.	Slaughterhouse	April 4	Lungs found affected with Tuberculosis, and seized.
Mar. 28	do. ..	do.	Knackeryard ..	Mar. 30	Carcass and Offal found affected with Generalised Tuberculosis.
May 20	White Cow ..	Kept under observation. (Died)	Carcass removed to Knackeryard.	Died June 18	Found to be affected with Traumatic Pericarditis.

June 11	Red Roan Cow. (grazing).	Tuberculosis	Slaughterhouse	June 19	Carcass and Offal found affected with Tuberculosis, and seized.
June 11	Light Roan Cow (grazing).	do.	Knackeryard	June 26	Carcass and Offal found affected with Generalised Tuberculosis.
Sept. 12	Red Cow (grazing).	Kept under observation (Died)	Carcass removed to Knackeryard.	Oct. 24	Found to be affected with Septicæmia.
Sept. 30	Red and White Cow.	Tuberculosis	Shot in cowshed. Carcass removed to knackeryard.	Oct. 3	Carcass and Offal found affected with Generalised Tuberculosis. (Lungs weighed 64 lbs.).

Samples of Pump Water taken at Cowsheds.

Three samples of pump-water from cowsheds were submitted to the City Analyst for analysis and were reported upon by him as follows :—

(1) “The water from this farm is shown by analysis to be fairly satisfactory in character. The proportion of free ammonia is, however, somewhat high, but this disturbing feature is unaccompanied by any other evidence of contamination.”

(2) “The results of my examination of this water are satisfactory, and so far as chemical analysis can determine, there is no evidence of pollution. The small quantity of iron present can have no deleterious influence. The water is suitable for drinking and general domestic use.”

(3) “These results are fairly satisfactory. The water contains small quantities of iron in the reduced state, and which, on exposure of the water to air, is gradually deposited as a yellowish sediment. The amount of organic matter present in the sample is small, and although the proportion of free ammonia is somewhat higher than is usually found in good waters from such a source, still the results generally do not certainly point to the presence of contamination by animal matters.”

Number of Registered or Licensed Premises
which require inspection.

Description of Trade or Business.	No.
Common Lodging Houses	28
Seamen's Lodging Houses	29
Houses-let-in-lodgings	457
Slaughter Houses	59
Fish Curing Houses	53
Cow Sheds	99
Milk Shops	478
Wholesale dealers in Margarine	49
Tripe Boiling Houses	7
Fat and Tallow Melting Works	3
Soap Boilers	2
Bone Boiling Works	3
Gut Scraping ..	2
Knacker Yards	3
Fish Manure Works	2
Cod Liver Boilers	5
Extraction of Cod Liver Oil (for Medicinal purposes only)	1
Ammoniacal Liquor Works	1
Tanneries	3
Total.....	1281

Midwives' Act, 1902.

In accordance with the requirements of Section 10, Midwives Act, 1902, forty-nine midwives notified their intention of practising within your area, thus giving an increase of six over the proceeding year, 1911. Seventeen of this number were hospital-trained midwives, the remaining thirty-three being bona fide midwives, viz., women who have received no training but were granted certificates by the Central Midwives Board in recognition of their having been in bona fide practice at least one year prior to the passing of the Midwives' Act, 1902.

No case of misconduct was reported to the Local Supervising Authority within the year. Two midwives were requested to appear before your Medical Officer of Health for breaches of the Central Midwives' Board Rules and were cautioned by him against any repetition. Six midwives were specially warned by your Inspector with a view to further reports being made if the caution was not heeded. One hundred and sixty-seven visits of inspection were made, and to facilitate the carrying out of the Central Midwives' Board's Rules (revised, 1911), *re* Sec. E. 13, a special feature was made in teaching the correct reading and use of the clinical thermometer, &c., in all cases where the midwife is untrained. This was a laborious piece of work, but the result has well repaid the time expended on it.

Seventeen cases of "Death of Infant," one hundred and seventeen cases of "Still-birth," and seventeen cases of Puerperal Fever were investigated. In all cases of Puerperal Fever occurring in the practice of a midwife, quarantine is imposed until Rule E., Sec. 5, has been complied with. An outbreak of Pemphigus occurred in the practice of a midwife, and owing to the virulent nature of the disease and the consequent deaths of five infants, the midwife was placed in quarantine. Three hundred and fifty-seven notifications of "Medical help," viz., doctor called in on the advice of a Midwife, were received—

two hundred and twenty-three for the mother, and one hundred and thirty four for the infant, including sixteen cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

UNCERTIFIED WOMEN.

For contravention of the Midwives' Act, 1902, Sec. 1 (2), three women were summoned to appear before your Medical Officer of Health and were warned by him against practising in contravention of the Act. This proceeding is adopted prior to legal proceedings being instituted, and has been found in most instances to be a sufficient deterrent.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

The number of births notified under the above Act totalled 7,685 (98 per cent. of the total births registered), giving an increase of 790 over the year 1911; 4,199 of this number were attended by midwives and 3,486 by Medical Practitioners. There are six Assistant Women Inspectors working under the supervision of the Midwives Inspector, two being appointed in April.

On a notification of birth being received, the Inspector visits the home, and when desired by the mother, or otherwise considered advisable by the Inspector, the infant is weighed and verbal and printed advice is given as to the care and feeding of the infant. Systematic re-visiting is aimed at. In exceptional cases, when for any reason the need to re-visit is apparent, a special effort is made by your Inspectors and regular visits are paid until the child is at least one year of age. The number of first visits paid to infants, as shewn on the following table, was 5,948, and the number of *re-visits* was 1,913, giving a comparatively small percentage of cases re-visited.

The Act continues to work very smoothly, and we have again to thank the Medical Profession and Midwives for their kindly assistance in apprising parents of the visit of the Health Inspectors.

Miscellaneous Work.

This includes the investigation of cases of Consumption, 1,675 visits being paid from January to November 28th, at which date the work was transferred from this Department to the Tuberculosis Medical Officer; the number of investigations of cases of Whooping-Cough was 10 and of Diarrhoea 66; and of Poliomyelitis and Cerebro-Spinal Fever 8. Visits to neglected children totalled 53, whilst visits of enquiry equalled 3,444—giving a total number of 12,834 visits.

PUERPERAL FEVER CASES CLASSIFIED.

	No.	Per Cent.
Cases attended by Medical Practitioners ..	4	23·5
„ „ „ Trained Midwives ..	7	41·1
„ „ „ Bonâ-fide Midwives ..	4	23·5
„ „ „ “ Handy ” Women ..	1	5·8
Doubtful Diagnosis	1	5·8
Total ..	17	
No. of deaths	5	29·4

Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, Housing, Town Planning &c., Act, 1909, and Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations.

The work of administration under the above Acts and Regulations is entrusted to Mr. R. Martin, M.R.San.I., acting directly under the Medical Officer of Health and a special Sub-Committee to deal with the reports and plans submitted.

The following 58 dwelling-houses were found, on inspection, to be in such a condition as to be unfit for human habitation :—

HOUSES CLOSED.

	No. of Houses.
Nos. 1 and 2, Alexander's Square, North Street ..	2
Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, Salthouse Court, Salthouse Lane ..	6
No. 25, Salthouse Lane	1
Nos. 5, 6 and 7, North Court, and No. 47, Dock Street ..	4
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, Lewis's Place	8
Nos. 19, 21, 23, 25, 27 and 29, Upper Union Street ..	6
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, Thomas's Place, York Street ..	8
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, James' Place, York Street ..	8
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, John's Place, York Street ..	8
Nos. 83, 85, 87, 89, 91 and 93, York Street	6
No. 17, Naylor's Row	1
Total	58

The Housing Sub-Committee visited many of the dwelling-houses reported upon, and the City Council passed orders for their compulsory closure. On such Orders becoming operative little difficulty was experienced in securing the removal of the occupying tenants: some voluntarily removed and others quitted upon the service of Statutory Notices, and it was unnecessary to resort to further legal proceedings.

Three dwelling-houses, after compulsory closure, were allowed by the Sub-Committee to be converted into Sheds or Stores, &c., and one was structurally altered and made reasonably habitable.

The following dwelling-houses, after remaining closed the statutory period, were demolished by their respective owners and the sites cleared in compliance with the Demolition Orders made by the City Council, or by arrangement made by the Owners with the Sub-Committee for their clearance.

HOUSES DEMOLISHED.

	No. of Houses.
Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, Finkle Court, Finkle Street	5
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, Thorpe's Square, Witham	9
Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, Cook's Place, Hodgson Street	9
Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, Commercial Court, High Street	8
Nos. 1 and 2, Alexander's Square, North Street	2
Total	33

No appeals have been made to the Local Government Board against Closing or Demolition Orders made by the City Council.

The dwelling-houses dealt with under the Housing Acts are of a class old and poor in structure, and generally crowded together in Courts, and situate in the older portions of the City. They are without efficient light and ventilation, and their sanitary conveniences often adjoin the dwellings or abut upon others.

It has been found, after experience, that very few of the dwelling-houses represented as unfit for human habitation can be rendered habitable unless structural sanitary alterations are made, and, however willing the Owners may be to carry out sanitary alterations, the congested and cramped position, and also defective structural condition, often render it impossible for them to be made habitable. The only effective way is to demolish them and clear the site, which course, in many instances, has been pursued.

I believe little inconvenience has been experienced by the occupiers so displaced, as many obtained dwelling-houses within the immediate neighbourhoods, and there has also been a gradual migration from the central districts of the City to the more modern dwelling-houses which have been erected by private enterprise in the suburbs and outlying districts, and this migration has been facilitated by the improved means of locomotion provided.

There is also a tendency to utilize the larger dwelling-houses in the older parts of the City as houses-let-in-lodgings, for which Bye-laws have been adopted and a special Inspector appointed to see they are duly carried out.

With the demolition of these defective dwelling-houses and the clearing of the sites, many open spaces remain, and especially is this seen in the older portions of the City. These open spaces allow the access of light and air to dwelling-houses in the immediate vicinity, which cannot but have a beneficial effect upon the health of their inhabitants.

From the year 1898 the Housing Acts have been actively put into force in the City, and a systematic inspection has been maintained with a result that 1,188 dwelling-houses have been legally dealt with under the compulsory clauses of the Acts as unfit for human habitation. Of these 844 were found to be in a condition beyond sanitary alteration, and have, therefore, been demolished and their sites cleared by their respective Owners or by the City Corporation; 100 were allowed by

the Committee to be converted into warehouses, 18 into sheds or stores, and only 147 could be structurally altered and made reasonably habitable, whilst 79 remain closed pending steps for their structural alteration, or demolition.

Special reports, relative to the occupation and class of house occupied by the poorer classes living within a certain area of the City, have been submitted to the Housing Sub-Committee.

Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations.

The systematic inspection of the smaller class of dwelling-house occupied by the working classes has been carried out under the above regulations by the District Sanitary Inspectors.

The following are the particulars of the inspections of the dwelling-houses :—

Number of dwelling-houses inspected under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Act of 1909	1596
Number of dwelling houses which, on inspection, were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	58
Number of representations made to the City Council with a view to the making of the making of closing orders	58
Number of closing orders made	50
Houses voluntarily closed or dismantled without the making of closing orders	6

Number of dwelling-houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing orders	Houses. 903
Number of dwelling-houses which, after the making of closing orders, were put into a state fit for human habitation	1
Number of demolition orders made	28
Number of dwelling-houses demolished without the making of closing orders.	10

The records of the inspections of the dwelling-houses are kept by means of the card index system. This is of great advantage, and permits of easy reference to details of dwelling-houses in streets and sanitary districts.

In these House-to-House inspections in the several districts of the City, the Sanitary Inspectors have only found few cases of overcrowding of dwellings, and when these were discovered, steps were at once taken to have them remedied. The same procedure was adopted in the case of dirty dwellings, the number of which, however, shows a slight increase over that for the previous year.

The drainage system appurtenant to each of the dwelling-houses inspected has been tested. The test revealed defects in many cases, and on the drains being opened out a number were found to be in such a condition as to necessitate their reconstruction. These works have been carried out in accordance with the Drainage Bye-Laws of the City. Many other sanitary defects have also been discovered in the dwelling-houses inspected. Such defects were remedied under the provisions of the Public Health Acts.

The following table shows the general character of the sanitary defects found in dwelling-houses and remedied without the making of Closing Orders.

Nature of Defects Found and Remedied.	No of Nuisances Abated.
Defects in drainage	1100
Defects in w.c.'s and privies	425
Defective pavements	604
Absence of dry dust receptacles	10
Defects in roofs, eaves-spouting	706
General dilapidations, including dampness, defective walls, floors, ceilings, &c.	574
Dirty premises	45
Overcrowding of dwellings	7

Since June, 1911, from the inception of the Housing Regulations, 2,875 dwelling-houses have been inspected and the details recorded. Of these houses 1,803 were found to be defective and action was taken to have the defects remedied under the provisions of the Housing or Public Health Acts.

Houses-Let-in-Lodgings.

Number of Houses on Register at end of 1911..	..	362
„ „ Registered during 1912 ..	..	107
		<hr/>
		469
Number of Houses cancelled for various reasons	..	49
		<hr/>
Total number of Houses occupied as Houses-Let-in-Lodgings at end of 1912 .. .. .	..	420
		<hr/>
Registered Number of Rooms in the 420 Houses	..	1898
Number of rooms used for living and sleeping purposes	1362	
Number of rooms used for sleeping purposes only	536	
„ „ let unfurnished .. .	796	
„ „ „ furnished .. .	1102	
Number of persons accommodation provided for	..	4754
Number of persons found in occupation	..	2792
Number of persons who pay for board and lodgings	..	222
Number of notices served requiring landlord to provide information necessary for registration	164	
Number of information forms received	163	
		<hr/>
Notices not complied with	1	
		<hr/>
New Registrations	107	
Transfer of landlord	23	
Ceased to keep lodgers	2	
Exempt from Registration	31	
Information not supplied, landlord vacated house	1	
		<hr/>
Total	164	
		<hr/>
Number of informal circulars issued to landlords showing the number of persons allowed to occupy the rooms	134	
Number of copies of Bye-laws issued to landlords	292	

Number of letters sent to landlords, <i>re</i> registration of houses	11
Number of letters sent to landlords of exempted houses	125

INSPECTIONS.

Number of visits to Houses-Let-in-Lodgings	6133
Number of visits to houses exempt from Registration	365
Total number of inspections	6498

Number of notices issued :—

Notices in hand at end of 1911	1
<i>Re</i> breaches of Bye-Laws, &c.	243
<i>Re</i> cleansing and limewashing	374

Total	618
---------------	-----

Notices in hand at end of 1912	13
--	----

Total number of notices complied with ..	605
--	-----

Number of verbal cautions given.. .. .	451
„ „ letters sent	31

Breaches of Bye-laws were reported in eight instances and formal notices issued. The whole of these notices were complied with.

On the 24th of July, a summons was granted against a landlord for failing to comply with a notice to cleanse the premises in the month of May in accordance with Bye-law No. 33. The summons was withdrawn on the work having been completed before the date appointed for the hearing of the case.

In October proceedings were ordered against a landlord for failing to supply the information necessary for registration, as required by Bye-law No. 8. A summons was not taken out as it was found on further inspection that the landlord had vacated the house.

In addition to the above instances, twenty-two statutory notices have been ordered to be served, seventeen to provide water-closets, one to provide dust-bins, and four to cease to allow cellars to be occupied separately as dwellings.

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT.

Overcrowding of rooms discontinued	..	..	..	55
Separation of the sexes provided	..	..	..	8
Cellar dwellings closed	..	..	..	3
Premises cleansed and linewashed	..	..	..	454
New water closets provided	..	..	..	8
„ drainage	„	..	..	8
„ pavement	„	..	..	7
„ dust bins	„	..	..	10
Choked water closets cleansed	..	..	..	31
„ drains and gullies	„	..	..	35
Foul water closet basins	„	..	..	34
Water closet cisterns repaired	..	..	..	28
Waste pipes repaired	..	..	..	7
Spouting repaired	..	..	..	15
Privies	„	..	..	54
Yard pavement repaired	..	..	..	20
Roofs and ceilings	„	..	..	48
Walls and floors	„	..	..	31
Unwholesome animals removed	..	..	..	1
Accumulations of refuse removed	..	..	..	87
Liquid and solid refuse removed from rooms	..	..	..	33
Dirty floors of rooms, staircase, &c., cleansed	..	..	..	198
„ pavement of yards, &c.	„	..	..	142
„ privy seats and floors	„	..	..	238
„ privies improperly used	..	..	..	17
Total ..				1572

Several cases of sickness were reported, 36 of which were of an infectious nature, namely:—Scarlatina 1, Erysipilas 1, Measles 12, and Tuberculosis 22. The necessary steps were taken in each case, and in several instances where sickness not of an infectious nature was discovered, the attention of the Relieving Officers was drawn to the same.

THE CHILDREN ACT, 1908.—On several occasions, your Inspector has been of assistance to the Police in connection with the carrying out of this Act, and in December gave evidence in the City Police Court in a case of child neglect occurring in a room in Church Lane, with the result that two persons were convicted and sent to prison.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.—In the 420 houses now on the register, 100 have one water-closet, 25 have two water-closets, 13 have both water-closet and privy, 179 have one privy, 39 have two privies, and 64 have privy pails. Of the 295 houses provided with privies, 159 of such privies are within six feet of the dwelling, and in 94 instances the contents of the privy have to be carried through the house. It is hoped to considerably remedy this state of affairs in the near future under the powers recently acquired by the Corporation. A number of notices have recently been served to provide water-closets in lieu of privies: the time allowed to carry out the work has not yet expired.

Offensive Trades, Smoke Nuisances, &c.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—The various works at which noxious trades are carried on have been regularly visited by your Inspectors, who have made 2,654 day and 90 night inspections of such premises.

Nuisances of a more or less serious character have been discovered necessitating the serving of nine notices, which have all been complied with. Verbal cautions have been found sufficient to secure the remedying of defects in other instances.

FISH CURING-HOUSES.—The premises have received the close attention of your officials. Several new fish curing-houses have been built and fitted with the approved smoke apparatus, whilst structural alterations have been carried out at a number of the old houses. The new mode of construction is a great improvement and reduces to a minimum the possibility of nuisances being created.

SMOKE NUISANCES.—Nine hundred and seventy-eight observations have been made of various works at which smoke nuisances existed or were likely to arise, resulting in the serving of twenty-seven notices, all of which have since been complied with.

PIGSTIES.—There are now 543 sties registered as complying with the bye-laws. Eighteen sties have been closed, 19 new sties have been erected and 63 sties have been so structurally altered as to make them comply with the bye-laws.

Three thousand seven hundred and fifty-four inspections of pigsties have been made, and 954 notices have been served requiring such premises to be thoroughly cleansed and limewashed.

REMOVAL OF OFFENSIVE MATTER.—A strict watch has been kept with a view to detecting persons conveying offensive or noxious matter through the streets during prohibited hours. It was only found necessary on one or two occasions to caution persons against contravening the bye-laws.

PUBLIC SEWERS.—Two hundred and twenty-nine inspections have been made of the public sewers, principally in Northumberland Avenue, Bank Side, Sculcoates and Stoneferry, and where any nuisance was found to exist such measures as were necessary were taken for its abatement and the prevention of its recurrence.

Refuse Collection.

The collection of the City's refuses (nightsoil and dry-dust), continues to be carried out by workmen in the direct employ of the Corporation. Since the collection of nightsoil was undertaken by the Corporation on the 1st April, 1911, there has been a marked improvement in the manner in which the work has been carried out.

The dry refuse is disposed of at the respective destructors or suitable tips provided for the purpose, whilst the nightsoil is conveyed into the country for the use of farmers and Market gardeners.

For particulars of the work done see page 94.

INSPECTION AND REGISTRATION OF CANAL BOATS.

Canal Boats inspected	2151
Additional inspections made to ascertain if notices served had been complied with	192
Total number of inspections	2343
Canal Boats found in good order	1922
.. .. contravening the Acts	229
	2151

The 2,151 Canal Boats inspected during the year are registered to accommodate 11,239 adult persons, whilst only 4,384 adults (3,465 males, 919 females) and 611 children were found occupying the said boats.

The number of children of school age found on the boats registered by this Authority was 138.

Particulars of Contraventions.

	Defects.	Remedied.
Not properly lettered and numbered	13	13
Absence of certificates	21	20
Requiring Repairs :—		
Decks 8	45	44
Decks, stoves and floors .. 10		
Stoves, cupboards and water casks 9		
Cupboards and berths .. 12		
Additional light 6		
Certificates not identifying owner with boat	19	18
Requiring renewal of paint	132	130
Change of Master not notified	3	3
Cabins not in a cleanly condition	48	46
Carried forward	281	274

	Defects.	Remedied.
Brought forward ..	281	271
Overcrowding	2	2
Females over age—without proper separation	1	1
Refusal of admittance to inspection	—	—
Carrying offensive cargoes without the requisite double bulkheads	—	—
Accumulation of bilge water ..	5	5
Unregistered boats	8	8
	<hr/> 297 <hr/>	<hr/> 287 <hr/>

In reference to the 10 defects unremedied, notices have been sent either to the owner or master in each case and the notices are receiving attention.

The 34 defects unremedied when the last annual report was presented have since been remedied.

In addition to the written notices or letters sent to the Owners, the masters of all boats contravening the Acts or Regulations have also been verbally cautioned.

Infectious Diseases.

On Saturday, 29th July, a notification was received from a Medical Practitioner that A. L., aged 46 years, master of boat "Robert Wood," registered No. 368, Goole, was suffering from typhoid fever. The patient was removed to hospital and the cabins fumigated.

Legal Proceedings.

It has not been found necessary during the year to take proceedings, as in nearly every instance where contraventions of the Canal Boats Acts have been discovered the persons responsible have carried out the necessary work with the least possible delay.

Registration Department.

Total number of Canal Boats on the		
Register 31st December, 1911	..	553
Registered during the year	.. ..	9
		<hr/>
		562
Cancelled during the year	.. ..	3
Total number on the Register 31st		<hr/>
December, 1912	.. ..	559
		<hr/>

Particulars of Boats registered during the year :—

Boats not previously Registered	..	8
Previously registered under another		
Authority	.. ..	1
		<hr/>
		9
		<hr/>

New Certificates issued in consequence of : —

Change of Ownership	.. ..	6
Change of Boat's name	.. ..	2
Certificates being lost	.. ..	7
Certificates endorsed with name of new		
Owners	.. ..	3
Change of Master	.. ..	4
		<hr/>
		22
		<hr/>

Particulars of boats, the registration of which
has been cancelled during the year :—

Ceased to be used for human habitation		1
Boats sunk and broken up	.. ..	<hr/>
Re-registered under other Authorities	..	2
		<hr/>
		3
		<hr/>

TABLE SHEWING PROSECUTIONS

DATE.	OFFENCE.	RESULT.
1912. 1st May	Keeping a seamen's lodginghouse without being licensed ..	Fined 8s. 6d., including costs.
2nd May	Aiding and abetting in the commission of the said offence	Fined £3, including costs.
15th and 30th May	Contravening the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1885	Fined 10s., or 7 days.
20th Dec.	Keeping a seamen's lodginghouse without being licensed ..	Fined £12, including costs or 6 weeks.

NOTE.—For particulars of other Prosecutions see pages 64, 65, 66, 112 and 113.

NEW LICENCES AND REGISTRATIONS.

Nature of Trade or Business.						Number.
Cod Liver Boilers (Renewal)						1
Common Lodging-Houses :—						
New Licences					1	
Renewals					27	28
Seamen's Lodging-Houses :—						
New Licences					6	
Renewals					23	29
Cowkeepers and Dairymen						13
Knacker Yards :—						
New Licence					1	
Renewal					1	2
Margarine Dealers						15
Purveyors of Milk						70
Slaughterhouses :—						
New Licences					5	
Renewals					13	18
Tharm Dresser						1
Total						177

PUBLIC HEALTH (Milk and Cream) REGULATIONS 1912.

Included in the table of samples taken under the sale of Food and Drugs Acts are 7 samples of preserved cream, which were sold without being labelled as required by the above Regulations. A letter was, in each case, sent to the vendor, cautioning him against any further contravention of the Regulations. In 5 cases repeat samples were taken. These were properly labelled and in conformity with the Regulations.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Samples taken under the above Acts and submitted to the Public Analyst for Analysis.

Description of Sample.	No. of Samples.	Samples taken.				Genuine.	Adulterated.	No action taken.	Vendors cautioned by letter.	Prosecutions.
		Officially.	Informally.	By Agent.	In Course of Delivery.					
Arrowroot	4	..	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
Baking Powder ..	7	1	6	3	..	3	2	2	..	..
Borax, Powdered ..	3	..	3	2	..	3	..	..	..	..
Boric Acid Ointment ..	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Brandy	2	..	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
Bread	2	..	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
Bread and Butter ..	3	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	2
Butter	68	7	61	37	1	61	7	3	..	4
Camphorated Oil ..	7	..	7	7	..	7	..	..	..	..
Cheese	11	1	10	9	..	9	2	1	..	1
Cheese, Cream	6	1	5	5	..	4	2	2	..	..
Chocolates	4	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Cocoa	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cocoanut, Desiccated ..	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Coffee	9	1	8	4	..	8	1	1	..	..
Coffee and Chicory ..	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Cream	10	10	..	2	..	10	..	..	..	..
Flour	4	..	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
Flour (Self-raising) ..	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Gin	6	..	6	6	..	6	..	..	..	..
Ginger, Ground	3	..	3	1	..	3	..	..	..	..
Glycerine	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Grey Powders	4	1	3	4	..	3	1	1	..	..
Honey	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Iodine, Tincture of ..	5	4	1	5	..	2	3	2	..	1
Ipecacuanha Wine ..	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Jelly, Black Currant ..	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Jam	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Lard	20	..	20	15	..	20	..	..	..	..
Lardine	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Lard, Vegetable	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Margarino	6	3	3	4	..	6	..	..	..	..
Do. "Nutarian" ..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Milk	460	445	15	24	21	434	26	9	5	12
Olive Oil	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Pepper, White	11	2	9	10	..	6	5	3	..	2
Quinine Wine, Orange ..	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Quinine, Ammoniated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tincture of	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Rice	4	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Rum	8	1	7	5	..	6	2	1	..	1
Saffron	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Suet, Shredded	2	..	2	2	..	..	2	2	..	..
Suet, "Nutter"	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sugar	10	..	10	8	..	10	..	..	..	..
Sulphur, Milk of	4	..	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
Sweet Nitre	2	..	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
Tartar, Cream of	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Tea	4	..	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
Vinegar, Malt	11	3	8	11	..	9	2	1	..	1
Whiskey	9	3	6	4	..	7	2	1	..	1
Yeast	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Zinc Ointment	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Totals	755	486	269	232	22	696	59	29	5	25

Fines varying from 7s. to £30 were imposed in 30 cases. Total fines £115 7s.

In addition to the above, 13 samples of Wines and Cordials were purchased informally for, and at the expense of the Local Government Board.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1906.

Samples taken under the above Act and submitted to the
Agricultural Analyst for analysis.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLE.	No. of Samples	Samples taken		Result of Analysis.
		Form- ally.	Inform- ally.	
Barley Meal ..	2	..	2	Pure.
Bean Meal	1	..	1	do.
Bran	2	..	2	do.
Compound Feed Cake	3	..	3	2 Satisfactory : 1 deficient in oil.
Fumes Fertilizer ..	1	..	1	Satisfactory.
Maize Meal.. ..	1	..	1	Pure.
Molasses Meal ..	1	..	1	—
Molassine Meal ..	1	..	1	—
Molassine Dairy Meal	1	..	1	—
Nitrate of Soda ..	1	1	..	Satisfactory.
Plant Food Tablets	1	..	1	do.
Plantoids	1	..	1	do.
Poultry Food (Mixed Chick Seed) ..	3	..	3	do.
Sharps	1	..	1	do.
Sulphate of Ammonia	1	1	..	do.
Superphosphate of Lime	1	1	..	do.
Totals ..	22	3	19	

Sanitary Conveniences.

Return as to the type and number of sanitary conveniences in the City and the number of premises to which they are provided :—

Type of Convenience.	No. of Conveniences.	No. of Premises.
Watercloset	33039	24195
Privy with Fixed Receptacle ..	35918	45799
Privy with Moveable Receptacle ..	*9881	

* Most of these moveable receptacles voluntarily provided to fixed privies by the owners since the beginning of 1910, such owners apparently having in view the adoption by the Hull Corporation of Section 39 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

DRY DUST COLLECTION.

No. of Inspections of Ashpits.	Applications for the removal of House Refuse from		NO. OF LOADS (VAN AND NIGHTSOIL CARTS).						Total Loads.
	Privy Houses.	W.C. Houses.	East District Destructor.	West District Destructor.	Westminster Avenue.	Pickering Park Estate.	Cottingham Road.	Other Tips.	
48765	2454	503	7810	16249	1728	237	3836	936	30796

NIGHTSOIL COLLECTION.

No. of Inspections of Privies.	No. of Applications for the Removal of Nightsoil.	NO. OF LOADS COLLECTED AND WHERE TIPPED.				Total Loads.
		Railway Sidings.	Wharves and Docks.	Allotments, Parks, &c.	Farms, &c., Outside City.	
269273	144	6275	1403	584	19835	28097

Privies Converted into Water-Closets.

The following shows the number of Privies converted into Waterclosets during the year :—

Dwelling-houses (including Houses-Let-in-Lodgings)	133
Workshops and Workplaces	97
	<hr/>
	230
	<hr/>

Destructors.

Refuse Destroyed.

Nature of Refuse.	Number of loads dealt with at		Total Loads.
	East District Destructor.	West District Destructor.	
Ashes, Shop & Warehouse Refuse	8635	16641	25276
Market Sweepings	117	192	309
Damaged Fruit and Vegetables...	302	138	440
Eggs, &c.	118	204	322
Dead } E.D. W.D. Total Animals }	1253	393	1646
	63	19	82
Mattresses	2367	3646	6013
	118	182	300
Fever Pails } (Contents of) }	84	198	282
	4	10	14
Baskets of } Yeast }	123	—	123
	6	—	6
Totals.....	9363	17386	26749

In addition to the above, 6737 van and cart loads have been taken to tips referred to in table on page 94.

45 tons Disinfecting Powder made at West District Destructor for Health Committee and 3½ tons for Works Committee.

Summary of Work done (including that in connection with House-to-House Inspection) on Informal or Statutory Notices, &c., served for the Abatement of Nuisances, &c., as the Result of Inspections by the District Inspectors of Nuisances.

Nature of Work Done.	No. of Defects, &c., remedied on	
	Informal Notices.	Statutory Notices.
Drains amended or repaired	1715	34
Drains and gullies cleansed	1182	—
W.C.'s cleansed	43	—
Soil-pipes, vent-pipes and slop sink waste- pipes, &c., cleansed	43	—
Fall-pipes and eaves-spouts cleansed ..	84	—
Additional W.C. provided	1	—
Privies converted into W.C.'s	132	—
Dust-bins provided	478	—
Sanitary conveniences repaired or amended	782	—
Soil-pipes, vent-pipes and slop sink waste- pipes replaced or repaired	90	—
Fall-pipes and eaves spouts replaced or repaired	392	—
Fall-pipes disconnected from drains ..	111	—
Dilapidations repaired (including roofs, ceilings, walls, floors, &c.) ..	465	—
Yards, passages, &c., repaired or pavement repaired	554	—
Stagnant water removed from under floors	8	—
Ventilation provided under floors ..	75	—
Dirty premises, areas, passages, &c., cleansed and limewashed	132	—
Overcrowding of dwellings discontinued	35	—
Nuisances abated from keeping of fowls, &c.	17	—
Manure-pits erected or repaired	18	—
Manure and refuse removed	40	—
Miscellaneous	199	—
Totals	6596	34

Notices served in 1912:

Informal	4,306
Statutory	120
	<hr/> 4,426 <hr/>

Table showing (in Sanitary Districts) Premises Inspected, Notices Served, Nuisances Abated, Drainage Works, &c., executed. Infectious Diseases Investigated, &c.

DISTRICT.	PREMISES INSPECTED AND NUISANCES ABATED, ETC.				GENERAL NUISANCES, &c.			DRAINAGE, &c.			MILK SHOPS.			INFECTIOUS DISEASES.				
	No. of Complaints Registered.	No. of Premises Inspected.	No. of Notices Served.	No. of Notices Complied with.	No. of Drains, Gullies and W.C.'s Cleansed.	No. of Premises, &c., Cleansed & Linewashed.	No. of Sanitary Con- veniences Reported or Amended, &c.	No. of Privies Con- verted into W.C.'s.	No. of Separate and Combined Drains Reconstructed.	No. of Separate and Combined Drains Repaired (includ- ing gullies placed on existing drains).	No. of Superintendents of Works in progress.	No. of Inspectors of Milk Yards, &c.	No. of Inspectors.	No. not in Conformity with Regulations.	No. of Cases Notified.	No. of Cases and Deaths Investigated.	No. of Houses Supplied with Filtered Water.	Aggregate Number of Drain Pails Supplied.
1 J. Frazer	103	572	384	385	144	37	91	3	30	20	107	72	118		359	359	1	4
2 J. Frazer	86	460	225	226	30	5	58	1	225	15	165	14	31		409	401	5	94
3 C. Joyes	109	529	606	466	153	1	102		286	42	170	30	82	1	601	567	3	52
4 H. Manson	55	467	250	249	43	1	125	5	90	14	144	31	120		157	161	1	10
5 C. Wildridge	69	464	387	332	91	17	54	31	145	17	170	42	60		278	227		
6 J. Taylor	40	675	230	206	38	4	54	17	89	22	148	23	94		190	158		
7 J. Vaughan	46	601	259	245	23		112	20	66	46	243	56	169		175	163		
8 A. Costello	59	746	464	432	142	17	116	3	77	19	124	25	62		320	334	2	5
9 R. Scott	87	644	330	274	69	24	76	14	30	48	125	52	95	1	110	122		
10 G. Barringer	48	695	463	394	175	8	91	6	143	39	151	115	56	2	219	243		
11 J. Yates	59	691	549	450	245	15	132	8	218	8	109	35	52		323	386	1	3
12 R. Salter	33	859	270	241	93	5	151	3	38	22	182	86	207	5	369	447	3	69
Totals	765	7403	4426	3876	1225	132	1160	132	1437	312	1838	588	1076	19	3526	3568	16	242

For a complete list of inspections by the District Inspector under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.

HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS, THEIR SITUATION AND THE NUMBER OF ROOMS AND LODGERS.

STREETS.	No. of Houses.	No. of Rooms.	No. of Lodgers Allowed.
Adelaide Street	1	3	7
Aldbro' Street	1	4	10
Balfour Street	1	2	5
Beaumont Street	1	6	18
Blackfriargate	4	23	53
Blanket Row	11	50	128
Boulevard (The)	1	2	7
Bourne Street	15	83	209
Brighton Street	1	2	7
Brook Street	1	4	13
Brunswick Avenue	1	3	6
Buckingham Street	1	2	6
Burton Street	4	18	47
Canning Street	2	6	15
Carr Street	2	9	19
Castle Street	2	12	18
Ceylon Street	4	12	36
Chapel Lane	1	2	6
Charlotte Street	1	5	20
Charterhouse Lane	5	26	65
Church Lane	1	4	17
Church Street	1	2	7
Churchill Street	1	1	5
Clifford Street	1	6	13
Cogan Street	3	10	29
Collier Street	2	10	18
Cross Street	1	3	6
Dagger Lane	4	25	53
Dock Street	12	57	145
East Street	1	3	7
English Street	2	8	22
Fawcitt Street	2	8	20
Field Street	1	3	7
Finkle Street	1	8	18
Fountain Road	1	2	6
Francis Street East	1	4	9
Francis Street West	1	3	9
Carried forward	96	431	1086

HOUSES LET-IN-LODGINGS, THEIR SITUATION AND
THE NUMBER OF ROOMS AND LODGERS—Continued.

STREETS.	No. of Houses.	No. of Rooms.	No. of Lodgers Allowed.
Brought forward ..	96	431	1086
Freehold Street	2	6	19
Garden Street	7	30	65
Grimsby Lane	9	48	112
Grimston Street	1	7	19
Great Passage Street ..	1	2	4
Great Thornton Street ..	6	24	60
Harcourt Street	1	8	29
Hedon Road	2	6	19
High Street	13	72	222
Hodgson Street	2	8	16
Hopwood Street	1	3	8
Humber Street	2	9	29
Jarratt Street	1	9	25
Jennings Street	1	4	9
King Street	3	13	34
Lees Walk	2	4	12
Liddle Street	3	10	23
Lime Street	5	26	65
Lister Street	7	38	126
Little Albion Street ..	1	4	7
Little Passage Street ..	2	9	18
Lockwood Street	4	21	39
Londesborough Street ..	1	1	4
Longden Street	2	8	22
Machell Street	1	6	15
Mason Street	27	175	464
Marlborough Terrace ..	2	9	15
Mayfield Street	1	3	9
Middle Street	9	29	63
Mill Street	10	51	111
Moxon Street	3	9	17
Mytongate	3	22	64
Myton Place	14	72	168
Myton Street	2	11	12
New George Street	18	84	184
Carried forward ..	265	1272	3194

HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS, THEIR SITUATION, AND
THE NUMBER OF ROOMS AND LODGERS.—Continued.

STREETS.				No. of Houses.	No. of Rooms.	No. of Lodgers Allowed.
Brought forward ..				265	1272	3194
Nile Street ..	..	..	..	10	61	163
North Street ..	..	..	..	27	80	179
North Dock Walls ..	..	..	..	1	5	15
Osborne Street ..	..	..	..	4	19	59
Paisley Street ..	..	..	..	8	17	51
Paradise Row ..	..	..	..	5	21	48
Pease Street ..	..	..	..	2	7	20
Pendrill Street ..	..	..	..	1	3	8
Percy Street ..	..	..	..	1	5	10
Pier Street ..	..	..	..	1	4	11
Portland Place ..	..	..	..	2	6	10
Portland Street ..	..	..	..	2	4	12
Posterngate ..	..	..	..	3	8	16
Princess Street ..	..	..	..	7	35	89
Prospect Place ..	..	..	..	1	3	12
Providence Street ..	..	..	..	1	3	5
Reed Street ..	..	..	..	2	4	14
Robinson Row ..	..	..	..	1	4	10
Rodney Street ..	..	..	..	1	2	4
Salthouse Lane ..	..	..	..	17	80	191
Scale Lane ..	..	..	..	1	6	12
Scott Street ..	..	..	..	6	21	46
Sculcoates Lane ..	..	..	..	1	3	8
Sewer Lane ..	..	..	..	2	11	31
Short Street ..	..	..	..	3	11	24
Silvester Street ..	..	..	..	4	10	33
Somerscales Street ..	..	..	..	1	3	10
South Street ..	..	..	..	2	11	27
Spencer Street ..	..	..	..	1	3	7
Spring Street ..	..	..	..	3	10	26
Sykes Street ..	..	..	..	22	104	229
Symons Street ..	..	..	..	1	3	9
Thomas Street ..	..	..	..	1	4	13
Trippett Street ..	..	..	..	1	7	18
Tynemouth Street ..	..	..	..	1	3	9
Carried forward ..				412	1853	4623

HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS, THEIR SITUATION AND
THE NUMBER OF ROOMS AND LODGERS.—(Continued.)

STREETS.			No. of Houses.	No. of Rooms.	No. of Lodgers Allowed.
Brought forward ..			412	1853	4623
Upper Union Street ..	..	..	3	14	29
Vane Street ..	..	..	1	3	9
Walker Street ..	..	..	2	6	17
Walton Street ..	..	..	5	13	36
Waverley Street ..	..	..	2	7	19
Wellsted Street ..	..	..	3	9	29
West Dock Avenue ..	..	..	2	5	13
West Street ..	..	..	19	73	177
Wincolmlee ..	..	..	2	12	47
Witham ..	..	..	2	7	14
Worship Street ..	..	..	2	12	34
Wright Street ..	..	..	2	9	31
Totals ..			457	2023	5078

Report on the Administration of the Factory and Workshop Acts, Shops Acts, Employment of Children Act and Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE WORK.

The administration of these Acts is entrusted to the Chief Sanitary Inspector, with two specially appointed assistants.

In June, the Chief Inspector, Mr. T. Foley Cass, was promoted to the post of Chief Sanitary Inspector, which weakened the permanent staff in this department very considerably, and which, together with the inception of the Shops Act, 1912, on the 1st May, has very adversely affected the work of the department with regard to the inspection of factories and workshops.

The new Shops Act, which is mentioned herein later and several petitions for Orders thereunder, made it necessary to appoint a number of temporary Assistant Inspectors for the purpose of obtaining information with regard to the petitions and for putting the Act into operation within the City. Six temporary Inspectors were appointed for the purpose of making a register of all the shops in the City and obtaining a vote with regard to the petition for a General Weekly Half-Holiday Order. The services of these Inspectors have been dispensed with excepting one still retained pending the appointment of additional permanent Inspectors.

The number of workshops and workplaces on the register at the end of the year was 1,693, as compared with 1,605 in 1911, the number of workers being 3,660 males and 4,000 females, as compared with 3,652 males and 3,864 females in the previous year.

A card index register of shops was inaugurated during the year as being the most convenient form for the register of shops required under the Shops Act, 1912.

The number of shops on the register at the end of the year was 6,875, but the register was not then complete. The register was completed in June, 1913, and shows 3,075 shops which are under the obligation to close on the weekly half-holiday, 1,862 shops which are exempt from this obligation, and 1,891 shops in which both exempted and non-exempted trades are carried on.

Ninety-seven new waterclosets have been provided, which have principally been to replace unsuitable privies or to provide additional accommodation. In 16 cases separate accommodation for the sexes was provided.

There were 21 prosecutions during the year, with the results shown on pages 112 and 113. Of these, 3 referred to factories and workshops, 13 to shops and 5 to illegal employment of children. It should be noticed that a large number of these prosecutions (12) were instituted under the Shops Act, 1912. In 14 cases convictions were obtained, 3 cases were withdrawn, 2 cases were dismissed and in 2 cases judgment was respited on payment of costs.

Two convictions referred to premises being used as a bakehouse whilst unfit, on sanitary grounds, for the purpose.

One hundred and fifty-eight plans for industrial premises were examined during the year, being an increase on the number examined during the previous year. In a large number of instances it was found necessary to make recommendations for improving the means of escape in case of fire or providing proper sanitary accommodation.

Factories.

As in previous years, the inspection of factories was mainly limited to fire escapes and the investigation of complaints.

Workshops and Workplaces.

I have to report that the inspection of workshops and workplaces has been seriously interfered with on account of the weakening of this section of the staff and the putting into effect of the new Shops Act : nevertheless, an effort was made throughout the year to maintain, as far as possible, the systematic inspection of workshops and all complaints received in respect thereto were promptly attended to. Considerable attention has been given to the ventilation and cleansing of workrooms and to the provision of suitable sanitary accommodation. Numerous samples of air were taken and tested. This had the effect of strengthening the efforts of the Inspectors in obtaining improvements in the ventilation of workrooms. In other respects the sanitary condition of workshops has been maintained.

Fire Escapes.

The inspections under this heading have, for the reasons stated above, been much less than in previous years. However, so far we have not had any serious complaints in respect thereto. The main part of the work done in this connection has been under the Bye-laws made by the City Council under the Factory and Workshop Act.

Bakehouses.

The bakehouses in the City have been kept under systematic inspection and, speaking generally, there has been considerable improvement with regard to cleanliness. The prosecutions with respect to a bakehouse not kept as it should have been had a salutary effect in the City with regard to the keeping of bakehouses in a sanitary condition, but I am still of opinion that some powers, either by licensing or otherwise, should be given to local authorities to prevent unsuitable premises being put into use as bakehouses.

Out-workers.

The number of persons taking out-work during the period roughly between August, 1911, and August, 1912, was 936. There remained on the register at the end of the year 575 (263 males and 312 females).

No cases of infectious disease were notified as occurring in out-workers' premises.

The two principal trades in which out-workers are engaged in Hull are bespoke tailoring and net braiding (the making of fishing nets). By an Order dated 20th January, 1913, the requirements with respect to out-workers' lists were extended to :—

(1). The making or filling of Cosaques, Christmas Crackers, Christmas Stockings or similar articles or parts thereof, and any work incidental thereto.

(2). The weaving of any textile fabric, and any process incidental thereto.

None of these trades are known to be carried on in Hull.

Shops Acts.

The Shops Act, 1912, came into effect on the 1st May, 1912. The Act was simply a consolidation of the Shops Regulation Acts, 1892 to 1911. The inception of the Act placed a heavy load on this department. It required the local authority to make a register of all the shops in the City coming within the purview of the Act, and provided for a weekly half-holiday and meal times for all shop assistants, for the closing of all shops, except certain scheduled trades, at one o'clock on one week-day in each week, provided for the making of closing orders under certain conditions, for fixing the hours at which shops should be closed on each week-day, and for fixing generally or for any particular class of trade, the day on which the shops should be closed at one o'clock.

During the year, the following Orders were made :—

- (a) Butchers' Shops Weekly Half-Holiday Order.
- (b) Butchers' Shops Closing Order.
- (c) An Order fixing the day of the weekly half-holiday for Drapers, &c., in certain wards of the City.
- (d) An Order exempting Fancy Goods Dealers, Toy Dealers and Stationers from the obligation to close on the weekly half-holiday.
- (e) An Order exempting Seamen's and Fishermen's Outfitters on the St. Andrew's Dock Estate from the obligation to close on the weekly half-holiday.
- (f) Wall-Paper Dealers' Shops Weekly Half-Holiday Order.
- (g) An Order extending the hour of closing on the weekly half-holiday to 2 o'clock in Fishing Tackle and Bait Dealers' Shops.
- (h) Hairdressers' and Barbers' Shops Weekly Half-Holiday Order.
- (i) An Order exempting Seamen's Outfitters on Hedon Road and Great Union Street from the obligation to close on the weekly half-holiday.

Employment of Children Act, 1903, and Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1904.

There were 37 licences granted for stage performances in the City, affecting 95 children, as compared with 77 children in 1911, being an increase of 18. In addition to the licences granted, there were 47 exemptions for Charity Concerts. The latter refer only to local children, whilst the licences refer mainly to children travelling with theatrical companies.

Employment of Children at Hull Fair.

As suggested in the report of last year, placards were posted up in suitable positions about the Fair Ground, calling

the attention of occupiers of stalls and others to the provisions of the Employment of Children Act and the Bye-laws made by the City Council. This had a good effect and resulted in a decrease in the number of contraventions of the Act and Bye-laws on the Fair Ground, and in the cases discovered a warning proved to be sufficient. There was also less illegal employment of very young children on the Ground than in previous years.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK. I.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of			Prosecutions.
	Inspections.	Written Notices.		
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	62	47	—	—
(Including 17 for Fire Escapes and 1 for Factory Steam Whistle)				
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	1267	239	2	2
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	71	31	—	—
Total (1474 re-inspections not included)	1400	317	2	2

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

109

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	76	77	—	—
Want of ventilation	5	3	—	—
Overcrowding	1	1	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	2	2	—	—
Other nuisances	126	124	—	—
insufficient	21	32	—	—
unsuitable or defective	53	65	—	1
not separate for sexes	20	16	—	—
Sanitary accommodation				
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, in force.				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)	—	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)	66	57	—	1
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	—	—	—	—
Total	370	377	—	2

3.—HOME WORK.

OUTWORKERS' LIST, SECTION 107.

NATURE OF WORK.*	OUT-WORKERS' LIST, SECTION 107.										Outwork in unwholesome premises, Section 108.		Outwork in infected premises Sections 109, 110.					
	Lists received from Employer.				Addresses of Outworkers.		Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending of lists.		Prosecutions.		Inspections of Outworkers' premises.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Section) 109, 110).				
	Twice in the Year.		Once in the Year.		Received for Councils.	Forwarded to other Councils.	Occupiers as to keeping or sending of lists.	Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.									
	Lists.†	Con-tractors.	Workmen.	Lists.						Con-tractors.					Outworkers.	Workmen.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Wearing Apparel:—																		
(1) Making, &c.	260	5	925	16	—	40	—	—	285	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Cleaning and washing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers	6	3	528	3	—	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents	4	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks	10	2‡	25**	1	—	2	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and Upholstery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather sorting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, &c.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper Bags and Boxes . .	4	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basket making	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Racquet and tennis balls .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed Toys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electro-plate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cables and chains	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anchor and grapnels . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart gear	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea picking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	288	10	1517	20	—	47	—	—	313	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1, and subdivides his list in such a way as to show the number of workers in each class of work, the list should be included among those in column 2 (or 5 as the case may be) against the principal class only, but the outworkers should be assigned in columns 3 and 4 (or 6 and 7) into their respective classes. A footnote should be added to show that this has been done.

† The figures required in columns 2, 3 and 4 are the total number of lists received from employers who sent them both in February and August as required by the Act) and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. They will, therefore, usually be double of the number of such employers and (approximately) double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworker's name will often be repeated.

‡ Outworkers included in lists of other class of work.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

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Class.		Number.
Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year:—		
Bags, Baskets, &c.	24
Clothing, Boots.	.. ..	653
Coaches, Cycles, Harness, &c.	.. ..	59
Coopers &c.	.. ..	30
Fish Curers.	.. ..	55
Food, Drink, &c. (Bakers, Confectioners, &c.)	.. ..	164
Furniture, Pianos, Brushes, &c.	.. ..	96
Joiners. Plumbers, &c.	.. ..	148
Laundries, Cleaners, &c.	.. ..	14
Iron, Tin, Wire, &c.	.. ..	79
Ships, Boats, Ropes, Sails and Nets.	.. ..	37
Watches, Jewellery, &c.	.. ..	37
Sundry other Trades.	.. ..	102
Total number of workshops on Register		1498

5.—(OTHER MATTERS.

Class,	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133) (including new Workshops in which protected persons were found employed, and Domestic Workshops)	68
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector (Notified by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but Reports (of action taken) sent to not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5) / H.M. Inspector	84
Other	51
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—	4
Certificates granted during the year	—
In use at the end of the year	—

PROSECUTIONS INSTITUTED UNDER THE SHOPS,
&c., ACTS.

Offence.	No of Cases.	Results.
Contravention of Hair-dressers' & Barbers' Shops Closing Order, 1905.	1	Conviction. Fined 5s., including costs.
<i>Shops Act, 1912 :—</i>		
Employing young person in or about shop for longer period than 74 hrs., including meal times.	2	2 Convictions. Total fines £1 8s. 6d., including costs.
Failing to give shop assistant half holiday.	1	Judgment respited on payment of costs.
Failing to fix by notice, day of assistants' half-holiday.	2	2 convictions. Total fines 11s., including costs.
Failing to affix notice specifying weekly half-holiday.	1	Conviction. Fined 7s. 6d., including costs.
Failing to affix notice re employment of young person.	1	Conviction. Fined 5s., including costs.
Failing to close shop on one half day in the week.	1	Conviction. Fined 7s. 6d., including costs.
<i>Butchers' Shops Closing Order :—</i>		
Failing to exhibit mixed shop notice.	1	Conviction. Fined 15s., including costs.
Keeping shop open after closing hour.	1	1 conviction. Fined 10s., including costs. 1 withdrawn. No case.
Trading elsewhere than in shop after closing hour.	1	Withdrawn—no case.

PROSECUTIONS INSTITUTED UNDER THE SHOPS,
&c., ACTS—Continued.

Offence.	No. of Cases.	Results.
<p>Contravention of Employment of Children Act, 1903, Section 3 (1).</p>	5	<p>2 convictions. Total fines £2 6s. 6d., including costs. 1 case dismissed and 1 withdrawn—wrong person summoned. In one case judgment was respited on payment of costs.</p>
<p>Failing to comply with notice to provide sufficient and suitable sanitary accommodation.</p>	1	<p>Case dismissed. Ownership not proved.</p>
<p>Using premises as a bake-house whilst unfit, on sanitary grounds, for the purpose.</p>	2	<p>2 convictions. Total fines £3, including costs. (Both cases were for same offence, there being two partners.)</p>

WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

Table shewing the trades, number of workshops and workplaces at present on the register, and number of each sex employed when first inspected.

TRADES.	Number of Work-shops.	Hands Employed		TRADES.	Number of Work-shops.	Hands Employed	
		Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.
WORKSHOPS—							
Art Needle Workers	4	—	17	Brought forward	982	2232	3148
Bag Repairers	11	15	113	Rope Walks	6	21	—
Bakers	121	181	80	Saddlers	14	35	—
Basket Makers.....	13	34	26	Sailmakers	10	21	—
Boat Builders	10	62	—	Shirt Makers	1	—	7
Boot Repairers ...	114	267	1	Slippermakers.....	3	12	3
Bottlers of Beer,&c.	11	36	—	Smiths	45	144	—
Brush Makers	7	33	15	Stoneworks	6	27	—
Cabinet Makers ...	35	90	2	Tailors	229	445	444
Chair Makers	1	41	—	Tinsmiths	31	90	—
Coach Builders ...	3	22	—	Upholsterers	16	62	21
Confectioners	20	50	31	Venetian Blind			
Coopers.....	29	150	—	Makers	4	11	4
Cork Cutters	2	3	—	Watch and Clock			
Cycle Repairers ...	30	71	—	Makers	37	73	—
Dressmakers.....	239	12	1630	Weighing Machine			
Egg Sorters	10	13	37	Makers	6	24	—
Firewood Cutters...	8	13	4	Wheelwrights	10	41	—
Fish-Curers	55	466	618	Wireworkers	3	11	—
Fish Kit Makers...	1	3	—	Wood Carvers	3	9	—
Hosiery Knitters...	3	—	11	Sundry Trades.....	92	281	73
Joiners	73	243	—				
Lath Renders	1	5	—	Totals...	1498	3542	3700
Laundries	10	10	25				
Leather Curriers ..	2	8	—	WORKPLACES—			
Maltsters	2	9	—	Restaurant & Hotel			
Marble Masons ...	2	3	1	Kitchens.....	92	83	292
Mast & Block M'k'rs	1	3	—	Sundry Workplaces	13	35	8
Milliners	62	—	324				
Netbraiders	5	11	180	Totals ...	105	118	300
Painters	11	49	—				
Picture Frame Makers	10	23	—	Grand Totals :—			
Polishers	13	53	—	Workshops	1498	3512	3700
Plumbers	57	235	—	Workplaces	105	118	300
Rag Sorters	8	15	30				
Carried forward	982	2232	3148		1603	3660	4000

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED FROM H.M. INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES.

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Nature of Complaint.	No. of complaints received, 1912.	No. of complaints remedied, 1912.	No. of complaints received, being dealt with, 1912.	No. of out-standing complaints dealt with during 1912.	Remarks.
Defective, unsuitable or foul sanitary conveniences	28	19	9	6	{ Four—already in hand. { Two—complaints not upheld.
Insufficient sanitary accommodation ...	9	7	3	4	Three—already in hand.
Not proper separate sanitary accommodation for sexes	6	5	1	1	{ One—already in hand. { Three—complaints not upheld.
Workshop not kept in a cleanly condition or limewashing required ...	12	6	6	5	
Dilapidated premises	2	1	1	—	
Factory premises not in a sanitary condition	1	1	—	—	
Accumulation of manure... ..	2	2	—	—	
Nuisance from stagnant water in basement	1	1	—	—	One—complaint not upheld.

Inadequate ventilation ...	...	9	1	2	{One—already in hand. {Two—complaints not upheld.
Defective yard surface ...	...	1	2	2	One—already in hand.
Damp walls ...	...	4	1	1	
Pools of water on ropewalk. ...	...	1	1	—	
Animals so kept as to be a nuisance ...	...	1	1	—	
Half-yearly cleansing of bakehouse neglected ...	...	1	—	—	
Sanitary convenience not accessible ...	...	1	—	—	
Effluvium nuisance in workshop ...	...	2	1	—	Two—complaints not upheld.
Defective roof ...	...	3	—	—	
Totals ...	...	84	27	21	

RAINFALL, TEMPERATURE, AND DIARRHEA DEATHS (DURING DIARRHEAL SEASON).

1910.

		WEEK ENDING																
	July 9.	July 16.	July 23.	July 30.	Aug. 6.	Aug. 13.	Aug. 20.	Aug. 27.	Sept. 3.	Sept. 10.	Sept. 17.	Sept. 24.	Oct. 1.	Oct. 8.	Oct. 15.	Oct. 22.	Oct. 29.	Nov. 5.
Rainfall in inches ..	1·04	0·04	0·40	0·59	0·55	0·39	0·90	1·22	0·57	0·11	0·03	0·05	0·16	0·07	0·59	0·70	0·16	0·07
Earth temperature } 1 ft. below surface }	57·7	58·1	59·4	59·5	60·7	60·7	60·7	59·4	57·4	56·7	55·4	52·8	54·1	54·5	52·5	50·7	45·2	
Earth temperature } 4 ft. below surface }	54·0	54·0	54·0	54·5	55·4	56·0	56·1	56·7	56·4	56·0	55·8	55·0	54·1	54·0	53·8	53·0	52·1	51·5
Deaths from } Diarrhoea }	2	1	1	3	4	8	22	44	34	35	30	21	12	9	12	4	5	—

1911.

		WEEK ENDING																	
		July 8.	July 15.	July 22.	July 29.	Aug. 5.	Aug. 12.	Aug. 19.	Aug. 26.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.
Rainfall in inches		0.15	0.01	0.13	0.34	0.46	0.21	0.20	0.68	0.68	0.12	0.51	1.52	1.17	0.53	0.01	0.19	0.80	0.48
Earth temperature 1 ft. below surface		59.8	63.1	63.0	64.0	65.7	64.4	63.3	61.7	60.8	59.0	58.0	54.1	53.3	49.8	49.4	50.8	49.1	45.0
Earth temperature 4 ft. below surface		53.6	54.6	55.8	56.6	57.3	58.0	58.7	59.0	58.8	58.0	57.1	56.1	56.1	54.8	53.7	53.0	52.5	51.6
Deaths from Diarthosa		1	—	5	10	26	39	63	82	71	53	48	53	26	18	13	3	2	5

1912.

		WEEK ENDING																		
		July 6	July 13.	July 20.	July 27.	Aug. 3.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 17.	Aug. 24.	Aug. 31.	Sept. 7.	Sept. 14.	Sept. 21.	Sept. 28.	Oct. 5.	Oct. 12.	Oct. 19.	Oct. 26.	Nov. 2.	
Rainfall in inches		0.78	0.37	0.67	0.95	1.21	1.20	0.37	1.11	1.68	0.78	0.45	—	trace	0.78	trace	0.40	1.03	1.17	
Earth temperature 1 ft. below surface }		59.0	60.0	64.0	60.0	59.0	57.0	56.0	57.0	55.0	55.0	53.0	54.0	51.0	49.0	47.0	47.0	45.0	45.0	
Earth temperature 4 ft. below surface }		55.0	55.0	55.0	56.0	57.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	55.0	55.0	54.0	54.0	54.0	52.0	51.0	50.0	49.0	
Deaths from Diarrhoea }		1	4	2	8	3	7	—	2	4	6	7	5	1	6	2	2	—	1	

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Summary of Receipts and Payments for the year ended 31st March, 1913.

District Fund:—				Payments.		Receipts.		Net Payments.	
				£	s d	£	s d	£	s d
Nightsoil Collection	..	..	..	13309	10 0	699	6 1	12601	3 11
Refuse Collection	..	..	..	7112	16 2	114	4 11	6998	11 3
Cart Works	..	..	..	1103	6 11½	224	0 4	879	6 7½
Destructors:—									
East	..	..	..	870	10 7½	82	5 1	788	5 6½
West	..	..	..	3423	0 3	277	8 2	3145	12 1
Notification of Infectious Diseases:—									
Compulsory	..	..	..	116	12 0	—	—	116	12 0
Voluntary	..	..	..	318	12 6	—	—	318	12 6
P.H. (Tuberculosis) Regulations	..	..	..	67	9 9	—	—	67	9 9
Mortuary	..	..	..	150	17 6	—	—	150	17 6
Health (Miscellaneous)	..	..	..	3961	1 8½	307	14 7	3653	7 1½
Housing	..	..	..	450	18 6	—	—	450	18 6
Disinfecting Station	..	..	..	705	15 0	29	8 0	676	7 0
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	385	12 0	142	9 4	243	2 8

HOSPITALS :—

City Hospital, Hedon Road ..	..	..	£	s	d	Payments.	£	s	d	Receipts.	£	s	d	Net Payments.
			627	19	10		759	6	0		5511	13	10	
Evan Fraser Hospital ..	..	..	1939	18	9		153	16	7		1786	2	2	
Cottingham Hospital (site for)	..	..	249	9	2		199	10	5		49	18	9	

City Fund :—

City Laboratory	780	10	9		71	16	6		708	14	3	
Food and Drugs Act, 1875 ..	..	..	80	18	11		108	13	9		Net Receipts.	27	14	10
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1906 ..	..	..	1	18	6		—				Net Payments.	1	18	6
			£41290	18	10½		3169	19	9		38120	19	1½	

Radium, Special Account	£7	9	4		9	3	0		Net Receipts.	1	13	8
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SOUTHCOATES.

Name of Street.	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Fevers	Diarrhoea and Enteritis
Barnsley Street	0	5	0	0	1	3	0
Beech Avenue, Garden Village..	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Bright Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Buckingham Street	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Chapman Street	0	5	0	0	1	1	0
Courtney Street	0	2	0	0	0	1	6
Durham Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Ferry Avenue, Stoneferry	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Foster Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Holderness Road	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Kent Street	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Nornabell Street	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Wilde Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

EAST SCULCOATES.

Alicia Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Barnston Street.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Charles Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cumberland Street	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Fenchurch Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fleet Street	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Francis Street East.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Green Lane	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Grange Street	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Haslemere Avenue	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Kirkby Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Northumberland Avenue	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Oxford Street.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
St. Paul's Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Scott Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Swann Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sykes Street	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
Symons Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Waterloo Street.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
York Street	0	3	0	0	0	1	1

WEST SCULCOATES.

Name of Street	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Fevers	Diarrhoea and Enteritis
Alexandra Road	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Belvoir Street.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Blundell Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Brunswick Avenue	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Charles Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Charterhouse Lane.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
De Grey Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Ella Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
George Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Holmes Street.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hopwood Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Little Albion Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mason Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Newland Avenue	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Norfolk Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Park Road	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Princess Street.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Providence Row	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Reynoldson Street	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Rodney Street	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Sharp Street.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Sykes Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Perry Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Waterloo Street.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

HUMBER.

Adelaide Street	0	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1
Blanket Row	0	..	0	..	0	..	1	..	0	..	0
Booth Street	0	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0
Cogan Street	0	..	0	..	0	..	1	..	0	..	0
Dagger Lane	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1	..	0
East Cheap	0	..	2	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0
English Street	0	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0
Great Thornton Street ..	0	..	1	..	0	..	1	..	0	..	0
Hill Street	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1
Little Passage Street . . .	0	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0
Michael Street	0	..	1	..	0	..	1	..	0	..	0
Middle Street	0	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0
Moxon Street	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1

Name of Street.	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Fevers	Diarrhoea and Enteritis
Mytongate	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	1 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0
North Street	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	1
Porter Street	0 .. 1	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	1
St. Stephen's Square.....	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	1
Salthouse Lane	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 1	0 .. 0	0
Spring Street	0 .. 1	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	2
Wakefield Street.....	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	1
Walker Street	0 .. 1	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	1
William Street	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	1
Woods Lane.....	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 1	0 .. 1	1

MYTON.

Airlie Street	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 1	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0
Albermarle Street	0 .. 1	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0
Alexandra Street.....	0 .. 1	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 1	0 .. 0	0
Alfred Street	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 1	0 .. 0	0
Bean Street.....	0 .. 1	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 1	0 .. 3	0
Boulevard.....	0 .. 1	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0
Campbell Street.....	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 1	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0
Carrington Street	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 1	0 .. 0	0
Convent Lane.....	0 .. 1	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0
Daltry Street	0 .. 1	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0
Day Street	0 .. 4	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0
Division Road	0 .. 1	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0
Edgar Street	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 1	0
Eton Street.....	0 .. 2	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 1	0
Goodwin Street	0 .. 1	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0
Harrow Street	0 .. 0	0 .. 1	0 .. 0	0 .. 1	0 .. 0	0 .. 2	0
Hessle Road	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 1	0
Madeloy Street	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 1	0 .. 0	0
Park Street.....	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 1	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0
Redbourne Street	0 .. 1	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0
Rosamond Street.....	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 1	0 .. 0	0
Staniforth Place.....	0 .. 1	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 1	0
Stanley Street	0 .. 1	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 1	0
Strickland Street.....	0 .. 4	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0
Sutton Street	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 1	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0
Walcott Street.....	0 .. 3	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 2	0
Walker Street	0 .. 3	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0
Wassand Street	0 .. 3	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 1	0

Name of Street	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Fevers	Diarrhoea and Enteritis
Wellsted Street	0 .. 2	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0
West Dock Avenue	0 .. 4	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0
West Parade	0 .. 2	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0
Workhouse	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	1
Wyndham Street	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 1	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0

NEWINGTON.

Albert Avenue	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	1 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0
Brighton Street	0 .. 2	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	2
De-la-Pole Avenue	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	1 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0
Devon Street	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	1
Dorset Street	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	1
Edinburgh Street	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 1	0 .. 1	1
Eastbourne Street	0 .. 1	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0
Essex Street	0 .. 1	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0
Evan's Square	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	1
Flinton Street	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 1	0 .. 1	1
Gloucester Street	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	1
Gillett Street	0 .. 3	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	4
Haddon Street	0 .. 1	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	1
Hawthorn Avenue	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 1	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0
Liverpool Street	0 .. 1	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0
Manchester Street	0 .. 3	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	1
Patrick's Lane	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	1
Pretoria Street	0 .. 1	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0
Rhodes Street	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 1	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0
Rugby Street	0 .. 3	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	1
Somerset Street	0 .. 1	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0
Subway Street	0 .. 2	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0
Westbourne Street	0 .. 4	0 .. 0	0 .. 1	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	1
West Dock Street	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	2
Wheeler Street	0 .. 1	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	1
Woodcock Street	0 .. 3	0 .. 0	0 .. 1	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0 .. 0	0

APPENDIX.

MEDICAL INSPECTION
OF
SCHOOL CHILDREN.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

REPORT OF

DR. JAMES W. FRASER, SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER.

Hull,
March, 1913.

Dear Sir,

In presenting my Fifth Annual Report of the year's work in the medical inspection of children attending the Elementary Schools, and of the other medical work connected with this inspection, I desire in the first place, in the name of my colleagues and myself, to thank all the teachers and officials with whom our work brings us in contact for their continued and ready help, without which the favourable results which I have the pleasure to report could not have been attained.

There has been very little friction with the parents; they have attended well at the inspections of their children and have appeared desirous of obtaining the full benefit of the information and advice given to them. The parents in 96 cases objected to the examination of their children, but after being visited by the Superintendent School Officer, and having the matter fully explained to them, 59 of them withdrew their objections, and therefore in only 37 cases were children not examined on this account.

There is, however, a form of passive resistance to inspection, which is made possible by the fact that the parents are notified of the date of inspection of their children, viz. :—that they simply keep the children at home on that day. This occurs with some degree of frequency among the leaving cases, some of whom succeed in thus evading inspection. 16 boys and 66 girls were returned as absent among those who should have been examined as leavers, and though, no doubt, many

of these were absent for justifiable reasons, yet it is known that some were simply kept away to evade inspection. If the names of parents whose children have been absent from two successive visits of the School Medical Officer, though the parents have been notified of the visits, were sent to the office, the Superintendent School Officer might visit them, and having ascertained that the absence was not on account of some legitimate cause, such as illness, might succeed in obtaining the presence of the children at the next inspection.

Construc-
tion and
Sanitary
Arrange-
ments.

A new School in Southeoates Lane was opened in January, 1912. It is situated in a district which, while it is at present quite suburban and thinly populated, is growing and will grow even more rapidly when the new dock which is under construction is opened for use. It is similar to Sidmouth Street School, described in last year's report, and has accommodation for 1,340 children. It is ventilated by electric fans, warmed by low pressure hot-water apparatus, and has separate pedestal water-closets in separate closets. Drinking water is supplied in this School by fountain taps, which direct a gentle jet of water into the mouth of the child which is kept away from the tap by a metal frame work around the tap. Thus no drinking utensil is needed and there is no danger of infection being carried from one child using the utensil to the next. The head teachers speak in terms of high approval of this appliance, which might with advantage be installed in other Schools.

The desks of eighteen classes at the following Schools which received light from the back have been altered so as to receive the light from the side:—Clifton Street Boys' and Girls' Schools, Lime Street Boys' and Girls' Schools, Middleton Street Boys' and Girls' Schools, St. George's Road Boys' and Girls' Schools, Scarborough Street Boys' and Girls' Schools, Somerset Street Boys' and Girls' Schools. Also the lighting of a classroom at the Somerset Street Boys' School has been improved. Clifton Street School was one of those which were specially referred to in last year's report as showing an undue proportion of progressive myopia. It is hoped that this rearrangement may help to reduce this proportion. Backrests have been fitted to the seats of fourteen classes in the following Schools:—Charterhouse Lane, Chiltern Street, Clifton Street, Crowle Street, Lime Street, Middleton Street and Westbourne Street.

The ventilation in 26 departments in the following Schools has been improved by the provision of easement windows and hopper ventilators:—Blundell Street, Charterhouse Lane, Chiltern Street, Clifton Street, Crowle Street, Lime Street, Middleton Street, Paisley Street, St. George's Road, Scarborough Street, Somerset Street, T. B. Holmes and Westbourne Street. In St. Joseph's R.C. School, low pressure hot water heating apparatus has been substituted for the existing high pressure system. An emergency iron staircase with additional exit has been fixed at the Blenkin Street Boys' School. One department, viz., the Christ Church Infants' School has been closed during the year. For the actual details of the above changes, I am indebted to Mr. T. Denton Brooks, the Surveyor to the Committee.

Methods
and Staff.

The methods of examination have not been changed during the past year, nor has there been any change in the medical or nursing staff.

Intercommunication between the Medical Officer of Health and the School Medical Officers has been rather increased than diminished. Further use is now made of the lists of notifications of infectious disease, which the Medical Officer of Health has been for years in the habit of furnishing to the Education Offices. He has greatly increased the value of his information by adding to it the Schools attended by children living in the houses where infectious disease is notified. In the case of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and Smallpox, this information is immediately forwarded by the Education Office to the head teacher of the School implicated, with instructions to see that the children are excluded. In the case of measles, the information is sent to the head teacher of the Infants' departments with similar instructions.

The duty of notifying all cases of pulmonary tubercle found during the medical inspection of Schools, which was placed on School Medical Officers in 1912, will after February 1st, 1913, be somewhat altered and amplified. As to the alteration, it will only be required that a list of children found to be suffering from tubercle be sent to the Medical Officer of Health once in each week, but with the small number of such cases found in Hull Schools, there will not often be more than one case per

week for each School Medical Officer. The amplification extends the duty of notification to all forms of tubercle, in addition to pulmonary. The notifications are to be sent in sealed envelopes.

When the tuberculosis dispensaries are in working order, it will be necessary to arrange for full inter-communication between the School Medical Officers and those of the dispensaries on the subject of this disease.

By circular 813 of the Board of Education, issued on December 18th, 1912, a small extension of the duties of the School Medical Officers is foreshadowed, viz.:—advising the Juvenile Labour Sub-Committee of the Education Authority or of the Labour Exchange as to the unsuitability of certain children for certain employments. It has always been the practice of the School Medical Officers to advise leaving children or their parents, when present at the examination, as to their future occupations, if they had a defect, which rendered any occupation unsuitable, *e.g.*, Clerical work would be unsuitable for a Myopic boy, dressmaking for a Myopic girl, any indoor or dusty occupation for a child threatened with tubercle, or any severe manual labour for one with valvular defect in the heart. It will therefore be perfectly simple if the Committee so direct to endorse the advice given on the record sheet, or to enter it in a Special list, which can be forwarded to the Juvenile Employment Committee for their information.

Number
of Visits.

The School Medical Officers made 3,271 visits to the various Schools and departments for routine medical inspection, and inspected 21,290 children. They also at these visits made 4,184 non-routine examinations, viz., re-examinations of cases chosen by themselves, examinations of cases of ringworm, granular ophthalmia, scabies, &c., to see if they were ready for re-admission, and examinations of cases submitted to them by the teachers. The School Medical Officers made 10 special visits to examine cases of suspected infections, and examined 16 children. The Senior Medical Officer paid 62 visits to the various departments for the purpose of examining the eyes of children, whose sight had been found by test types to be defective. At the same visits the ears of children who had been found to be deaf (*i.e.*, who only heard the "loud voice," or failed to hear it) were examined. The Senior Medical Officer examined 1,602 children under these two heads.

Children
examined.

Children were examined at the same age periods as in former years, and, as before, in consequence of the want of coincidence between the calendar year and the medical inspection year, they were divided into the two following groups :—

I. Children examined from 1st January, 1912, to 30th September, 1912, being those of the following classes who were not examined between 1st October, 1911, and 31st December, 1911 :—

- (a) Those commencing School life between 1st October, 1911, and 30th September, 1912.
- (b) Those who were between 7 and 8 years of age on 30th September, 1911.
- (c) Those who were between 10 and 11 years of age on 30th September, 1911.
- (d) Those who were leaving School entirely before 30th September, 1912 : and

II. Children examined between 1st October, 1912, and 31st December, 1912, being a part of the following classes :—

- (a) Those commencing School life between 1st October, 1912, and 31st December, 1912.
- (b) Those between 7 and 8 years of age on 30th September, 1912.
- (c) Those between 10 and 11 years of age on 30th September, 1912.
- (d) Those leaving School entirely before 30th September, 1913.

Those of Class II., who have not yet been, will be examined before 30th September, 1913, and the results of their examination will be contained in the report for 1913.

Practically all the children, other than admissions, have now been examined once before, and every such child ought to have a record sheet, showing the results of that examination. When any child is found, who does not possess a record sheet, it is only after very careful inquiry that a new sheet is issued for it. A good proportion of such cases turn out to be children admitted from other towns.

Number of Children examined. The total number of children examined as routine cases by the School Medical Officers was 21,290; the distribution as to age and sex being as below :—

			Boys.		Girls.
Admissions	..	..	3134	..	2958
7-8 years	..	..	3130	..	2792
10-11 do.	..	..	2747	..	2503
Leaving..	..	..	2219	..	1807
			<hr/>		
Totals	..	..	11230	..	10060
			<hr/>		

There were also 8 children (5 boys and 3 girls) examined at the Osborne Street deaf centre. The percentages throughout the report are calculated on the number of normal children, those examined at Osborne Street being omitted.

Re-examination. The method of registering cases chosen by the School Medical Officers for re-examination, which was described in the last annual report, continued to be in use during the past year. The names of 1,290 children are entered on these registers and 1,779 inspections of these children were made. The entries respecting 341 of these children were on account of Ringworm (328 entries) and Granular Ophthalmia (13 entries), and further reference to these cases will be made under the head of Infectious and Contagious Diseases, page 34. The remaining 949 entries were on account of non-infectious diseases, and of these children only 19 are noted as deteriorating in condition while under observation, while 390 are noted as improving. A number of the remaining cases, not easily estimated, are still under observation and the results of their re-examination will be incorporated in next year's figures.

Many of the cases were entered to enable the School Medical Officer to form a more decided opinion of the condition than is possible at a single examination. Thus under the head of suspected tubercle, 52 children, after a single re-examination, are reported as "normal," "no disease found," or such similar term, showing that any suspicious signs found at the first examination had cleared up before the second. The same is the case with 51 children re-examined once for heart trouble, valvular or otherwise, and found to be normal at the re-examination.

The children whose condition deteriorated during the period of observation were suffering in 3 cases from heart diseases, 6 from tubercular disease of the lungs, in 2 from bronchitis and in 1 from Chorea.

In many of the cases recorded as unchanged, the parents were, after the re-examination, notified of the condition found, and in cases in which treatment was required the notice would be served by a School Nurse.

Notices to
Parents.

Three thousand nine hundred and sixty seven notices were issued to parents respecting various diseases or defects found to be present in the children examined, giving a percentage, if each child received one notice, of 18.6%. Of these, 1,365 were issued respecting boys, 12.1%, and 2,602 respecting girls, 25.8% (see Table I.). All these figures show a very considerable actual and percentage decrease from those for last year.

The system of serving by the School Nurses the notices, where treatment was immediately required, which was fully described in the last report, has again been followed out this year and with no less remarkable success than it attained before. 1,110 notices were so served, which, if no child received more than one, would give a percentage of 5.2. The remaining 2,857 notices were sent direct to the parents and contained advice or warnings as to conditions, which, if they did not at the time require treatment, yet called for watchfulness or for care and special management of the child. In only 23 cases, 2%, of the 1,110 notices issued, did the parents refuse to obtain treatment. The subject will be further considered on page 29, under the head of "Following up," but the Committee is to be congratulated on the highly successful result of the scheme which it sanctioned last year.

Height and
Weight.

The average height of the boys shown in Table II. at all ages, except between 5 and 6 years, is slightly less than last year, but the difference does not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch in any case; the averages for the girls are also less than last year, except at two periods, viz., 5-6 years and 14-15 years. In average weight the boys are below last year at four age periods, 5-6 years, 10-11 years, 12-13 years and 14-15 years, the difference being greatest at 5-6 years, when it amounts to 4½ lbs. The girls, on the other hand, are usually equal to or above the weight recorded last year, only one age period showing a deficit,

viz., 6-7 years. Thus the girls this year are heavier in proportion to their height than the boys.

Comparing the figures with the averages deduced by Drs. Tuxford and Glegg from the examination of 587,636 English school children, which were published in last year's report, it is satisfactory to find that, though the children may be rather shorter and lighter than last year, they are still in most cases equal to or above the average for English children.

Nutrition. The returns as to nutrition are shown in Table III. Though the data on which this classification is made are admittedly indefinite, yet the correspondence found to exist between this Table and that showing the heights and weight is worthy of notice. Thus this year the boys are usually lighter and shorter than last year, and their nutrition is returned as "below normal" in 9.6% this year, as compared with 7.7% last; while in the case of the girls, though their average height is smaller, their average weight is greater, and their nutrition is returned as "below normal" in only 13.3%, as compared with 17.1% last year. The proportion of children whose nutrition is recorded as bad is satisfactorily small, 34-35% (5 boys .05%, 29 girls .3%), though it is larger than last year, when the numbers were 14, .07% (4 boys .02% and 10 girls .05%). The estimate of nutrition is made rather on the general condition, firmness of texture, healthy colour, and alertness of movement of the child, than on any height to weight ratio, though, as a general guide, a table of average weight per inch, which was printed in last year's report, has been issued to each of the School Medical Officers.

The group of children recorded in this table at the age period of 7-8 would consist substantially of the same children as were examined on admission in 1910. From these admissions there would have to be deducted any children who had died, and any who had left the town during the three years, and there would have to be added a number of children who have been admitted after beginning school life in other towns. Thus the correspondence between the two groups cannot be taken as absolute, but only as giving general indications. The same applies to the 10-11 age period of this year, which will consist of the children in the 7-8 period in 1909 and the leaving period of this year, which will consist of children who were in the 10-11 period in 1909; with, in both cases, the limitations as to accuracy stated above.

Of the number in which nutrition was stated to be "below normal" or "bad" be taken as the test, it is found that while 6.1% boys admitted in 1909 were placed in that category 10.7 was the percentage on attaining the age of 7-8 in 1912. At the other age periods there is little change in the percentages of those who were estimated as "below normal" or "bad": 7-8 in 1909 11.4; 10-11 in 1912 10.8; 10-11 in 1909 12.9; leaving 1912 12.3. Of the girls admitted in 1909 12.2% were recorded as "below normal" and "bad," and in 1912 the 7-8 group, consisting of approximately the same girls, gave 16.1% of the same low degrees of nutrition. At the later ages the girls show an improvement, 7-8 in 1909, 18.3% "below normal" or "bad;" 10-11 in 1912, 16.8%; 10-11 in 1909, 16.6%; leaving in 1912, 11.8%.

The curious drop in the estimated nutrition of the children, both boys and girls, between the admission period and the 7-8 is not easy to explain. It is, as shown in Table II., the period of the most rapid growth in height, but it is also that of the most rapid growth in weight, so that the apparent nutrition ought not to suffer. After this period the boys show little change in nutrition; the girls an improvement.

Personal History. Such facts of personal history as are found in the record sheets are tabulated in Table IV. The facts for all age periods except admission now only relate to illnesses contracted since the last examination.

The Table gives the usual information that nearly 50% of all children have suffered from measles before they are admitted to the schools, and that the percentage of the remainder, who contract the disease, falls at each age period. In the case of the boys the percentage of those who contract the disease between admission and the second inspection is 15.6, between the second and third 5.0, and between the third and leaving school 2.5. For the girls the figures for similar periods are 17.7, 8.1 and 4.8.

In the case of Scarlet Fever an average of about 1% of the boys and about 1.5% of the girls; and in the case of Diphtheria an average of about .5% of the boys and about .8% of the girls contract either of the diseases in the interval between any two inspections.

In none of these diseases is it a necessary conclusion that the infection was acquired in School.

Diseases &
Defects.

The results of Medical inspection as to diseases and defects are summarised in Table V., the headings being again those given by the Board of Education in the Schedule to Circular 582. The percentages given in the table are calculated on the number of children of each sex examined at each age period, but the percentages, which will be quoted in the text of the report, refer, unless otherwise stated, to the total number of cases of the disease discovered among the total number of children examined.

Teeth.

Three thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight boys, 33·6% and 5,947 girls, 59·1% were reported to have decayed teeth, that is to have from 3 to 5 decayed teeth in the mouth; 842 boys, 7·5% and 322 girls, 3·2% had the teeth much decayed, that is 6 or more decayed teeth in the month; and 14 boys, ·1% and 63 girls, ·6% suffered from Oral Sepsis, *i.e.*, purulent discharges in connection with decayed teeth. As in former years it is to be noticed that severe forms of decay are more common in boys than in girls, while in the slighter degrees, the distribution is in the reverse order.

If the figures for the age groups in 1909 be compared with those for the corresponding groups in 1912 (*i.e.*, admission in 1909, 7-8 in 1912, and so on), as was done in the case of nutrition on page 10, and with the limitations as the accuracy there stated, and if the figures for both degrees of decay and for Oral Sepsis be added together, it is found that among the boys the prevalence of decayed teeth had risen 14·9% in the three years for the 7-8 group of 1912 (admission group of 1909), but had fallen 17·2% for the 10-11 group, and had again fallen 20·6% for the leaving group.

Among the girls the prevalence had increased 19·3% among the 7-8 group, but had decreased 6·2% among the 10-11 group and 5·6% among the leaving group, as compared with the conditions found in the groups containing the corresponding children 3 years ago.

Thus the period of the greatest increase of decay is from 5 years of age to 8 years, before the children lose their first teeth. The improvement in the 3 years between the 7-8 group of 1909 and the 10-11 group of 1912 results principally from the falling out of these teeth, the permanent teeth, which take their place, being usually sound at first. The improvement between

10-11 years and leaving will principally result from extractions, for conservative dentistry is almost unknown among the children examined.

Enlarged
Tonsils and
Adenoids.

Four thousand seven hundred and ninety seven children 22.5% (2,112 boys, 18.8%, and 2,685 girls, 26.7%), were found to suffer from Enlarged Tonsils, and 1,457, 6.8% (482 boys, 4.3%, and 975 girls, 9.7%), from Adenoid growths in the throat.

In respect of these conditions, 1,508 notices were issued to parents, of which number 135 were served by the nurses, the remainder being sent as reminders of the necessity of watching the child lest deafness or other ill effect caused by these conditions should supervene.

Seven hundred and forty two of these children are returned as mouth breathers and 224 children (94 boys and 130 girls) had had their Tonsils or Adenoids removed before the examination.

Six hundred and four children, 2.8% (188 boys, 1.6%, and 416 girls, 4.0%), suffered from other diseases of the mouth and throat, and 223 notices were issued to parents in respect of these diseases, of which 38 were served by the Nurses.

Enlarged
Lymphatic
Glands.

Three thousand two hundred and eighty-four children, 15.4% (2,254 boys, 20.1%, and 1,030 girls, 10.1%), were recorded as having enlarged cervical or submaxillary glands, again showing a reduction on the return last year. This reduction is probably the result of the conclusions arrived at by the School Medical Officers at their meeting in September, 1911, when a resolution was come to, agreeing on a common definition of what constituted enlargement of the glands, viz., that no single gland should be considered enlarged unless it attained the size of an almond, but that general enlargement of groups of glands, even if to a less degree should also be recorded as "enlarged."

One hundred and sixty-four notices were sent to the parents on account of this disease, but only 33 of them were in respect of cases sufficiently severe to require immediate treatment, and therefore were served by the Nurses.

Sight.

The sight of the children was examined in the same manner as last year, and the same groups of children were tested, viz.:—instead of examining children on

admission, this was done when they attained the age of six years. These, with the children at the 7-8 years, 10-11 years and leaving periods were tested by the teachers with Snellin's types, and any child whose sight in either eye was less than 6'9 (*i.e.*, who was unable to read at 20 feet distance, type which should be read at 30 ft.), was submitted to the Senior Medical Officer for Ophthalmoscopic examination.

Taking all the age periods together, 1,181 children, 5.5% (583 boys, 5.2%, and 598 girls, 5.8%), had defect to that extent in the right eye, and 1,334, 6.2% (671 boys, 5.9%, and 663 girls, 6.5%), in the left. The distribution for the several age periods is shewn in the Table.

The examination of the eyesight in 1909 was not made before the 7-8 age period, and therefore the only two age groups in 1912, which can be compared with a former examination are the 10-11 and leaving groups, which will contain much the same children (with the possibilities of error already stated on page 10), as the 7-8 and 10-11 groups of 1909. The percentages for these two groups are as below:—

		Boys.		Girls.				Boys.		Girls.	
7-8	1909	R.	9.3	10.7	10-11	1912	R.	7.6	8.8		
		L.	10.3	11.8			L.	9.4	9.4		
10-11	1909	R.	7.7	10.5	Leaving	1912	R.	7.2	7.2		
		L.	8.5	11.9			L.	8.0	8.9		

These figures appear to show that taken in bulk, the effect of elementary education, as carried out in Hull, is not in any way detrimental to the eyesight, but rather the reverse. The boys at both ages periods, shew a small percentage improvement in the sight of either eye during the three years, and the girls an improvement of approximately 3%, and it therefore appears that the education has not interfered with the natural development of the eye, and this and the increase in the accuracy of observation resulting from practice, will account for the improvement of vision, which occurred during the three years.

As remarked in last year's report, the Hull figures again show no sign that defective sight is more common in girls than in boys, though that appears to be the experience of other authorities both in town and country.

At the Dundee Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, a report was presented by a Committee of that body, on the influence of School books on eyesight. This Committee, of which, among others, Dr. Auden, School Medical Officer to the Birmingham Education Committee, and Dr. Bishop Harman, Ophthalmic Surgeon to the London Education Committee, were members, drew up a series of standard types, nothing smaller than which should be used in the books of children at various ages.

From examination of the School books in use in the Hull Schools, I am able to say that the requirements of the Committee are fully complied with, and the figures as to sight given above show that the children are reaping the advantage of this. The report contains many other valuable suggestions as to the preservation of the eyesight of children.

When ophthalmoscopic examination was applied to the children whose eyesight was found to be defective when tested by the types in order to ascertain the nature of the defect, refractive or otherwise, on which the imperfection depended, it was found that 56 boys, $\cdot 5^{\circ}_0$, had the right eye myopic, and 50, $\cdot 4^{\circ}_0$, the left. The same defect was found in the right eye in 76 girls, $\cdot 7^{\circ}_0$, and in 69, $\cdot 7^{\circ}_0$, in the left. The age distribution, as given in the table, shows no signs of progressive increase from age period to age period.

Hypermetropia was found in the right eye in 60 boys, $\cdot 5^{\circ}_0$, and in 78, $\cdot 7^{\circ}_0$ in the left, and in the right eye in 65 girls, $\cdot 6^{\circ}_0$, and in the left in 66, $\cdot 6^{\circ}_0$. Astigmatism of the myopic variety was found in the right eye in 72 boys, $\cdot 6^{\circ}_0$, and in the left in 62, $\cdot 5^{\circ}_0$, and in the right eye in 86 girls, and in the left in 87, both $\cdot 8^{\circ}_0$. Hypermetropic Astigmatism was found in the right eye in 153 boys, and in the left in 156, both $1\cdot 5^{\circ}_0$, and in the right eye in 157 girls, and in the left in 160, both $1\cdot 5^{\circ}_0$.

To obtain greater accuracy in judging the effect of education in causing these cases of myopia or myopic astigmatism, all the record sheets of children who had been examined twice, and in which either of these defects was recorded at either examination, were separately examined and the findings tabulated as "worse" when the defect had appeared or increased since the last examination, or "unchanged" when

the defect was present to the same degree at both examinations. As all these cases are ophthalmoscopically examined by the Senior Medical Officer, the results of the two examinations should be strictly comparable.

It was found that of 91 myopic eyes among the boys 42 had remained stationary during the 3 years and 49 had become worse, and that among the girls, of 116 myopic eyes 50 had remained stationary and 66 had become worse. The figures as to myopic astigmatism show that of 106 eyes among the boys affected with this defect 54 had and 52 had not deteriorated, and that of 88 among the girls 48 had and 40 had not deteriorated.

The figures cannot be considered serious, when it is remembered that among 21,290 children only 107 eyes had become myopic or increased a defect already present, and 102 had become affected with myopic astigmatism or increased that defect.

The results have been tabulated for schools, and also record has been kept of the number of eyes which have deteriorated in children attending the same school during their whole school career, of the 91 myopic eyes belonging to the boys only 22, and of the 116 among the girls only 52, belonged to such children. The figures for myopic astigmatism were 38 out of 106 for the boys, and 44 out of 88 for the girls. Thus continued attendance at one School appears to have more effect with the girls than the boys. When another complete tour of the schools has been made in two years' time, it will be possible, by continuing this form of analysis of the figures, to pick out any schools which may be the cause of myopic trouble in the eyes in a similar but more accurate manner than that which was attempted last year.

Hypermetropia and Hypermetropic Astigmatism are not defects which are apt to be increased by use of the eyes (though eye strain may in such cases lead to squint), and the records of these defects have not, therefore, been analysed in the above manner.

Squints were found in 208 cases, $\cdot9\%$ (117 boys, $1\cdot0\%$, and 91 girls, $\cdot9\%$); in both sexes, as has been noticed in former reports, the proportion of squints is smaller at the leaving than at earlier periods, owing to treatment being obtained. Squint, when associated with refractive defect, is a result of overstrain of the eye, and was on that account selected last year as a secondary test to detect schools in which such overstrain might be specially

marked. This investigation has been repeated this year on the more accurate basis of examining every record sheet of a child who had been examined twice in which squint is recorded, and tabulating the findings, as in the case of myopia as "worse," where the squint has been acquired since the last examination, and "unchanged" where the squint was present on both occasions. It is found that among the boys the squint was present at both examinations in 47 cases, and had been acquired since the last examination in 48 cases, and among the girls it was present at both examinations in 25 cases and acquired since the last examination in 40 cases. The cases of squint have been tabulated for the Schools, and can be used later in the same way as those of myopia to ascertain if any special School has more effect than another.

Eye diseases, as distinguished from refractive defects, were found in 245 children, 1.1% (88 boys, .8%, and 157 girls, 1.5%). Conjunctivitis and Blepharitis accounted for 147 of these (42 boys and 105 girls), 5 eyes had been lost from injury, 8 from disease, and 18 eyes had corneal opacity caused by disease. These 26 cases were all the defects that were found during the year, which could possibly be attributed to Ophthalmia neonatorum, and it is probable that a number were caused by other inflammation. It does not appear then that in Hull this disease causes any great amount of loss of sight, amounting at the outside to little over one damaged eye per thousand children.

Notices to parents were issued respecting eye diseases or defects in 456 cases.

hearing.

Only 3 children, 2 boys and 1 girl, are this year recorded as "very deaf," that is, as unable to hear a moderate shout uttered by a person standing 8 feet away from them, and 128, .6% (54 boys .5%, and 74 girls .7%) as "deaf," that is, as able to hear the shout, but not the ordinary voice. Under both these classes the reduction in numbers is substantial and continuous from year to year, and is probably attributable to the greatly increased attention which is now paid to adenoid growths in the throat.

Ear diseases were found in 254 cases, 1.2% (154 boys, 1.3%, and 100 girls, 1.0%). Of these purulent otitis media was at once the most important and the most frequent; 96 cases, .4% (62 boys, .5%, and 34 girls, .3%). The total

number is a reduction upon those found last year (133 cases), but the sex distribution, is reversed, for last year there were only 46 cases among the boys and 71 among the girls. The record sheets of children, who had been examined twice and in which purulent otitis media was recorded were examined and the results tabulated as "improved" where the disease was present at the former examination, and absent at the latter, and "worse" where it was not recorded at the former, but was present at the latter. Cases where the disease was present at both examinations were recorded as "unchanged." It is unfortunate that only 17 cases (8 boys and 9 girls) can be recorded as "better," and that 48 cases (22 boys and 26 girls) have acquired the disease during the three years since the last examination. With the more thorough following up which is now in practice, it is to be hoped that the number of children cured of this obstinate and often dangerous disease will be much increased, and that, with the more general treatment of adenoids (the most fertile cause of the disease) there may come to be fewer cases.

It is very unfortunate that a "running ear" is still too often regarded as a trivial and childish disorder to be grown out of instead of a very tedious disease, often extremely offensive to persons who have to be in the vicinity of the sufferer, and one which frequently leads to loss of life from pyæmia or from inflammation of the brain. Dr. Stewart, School Medical Officer for East Suffolk, gives an instance of this in his report, viz., that five children, whose parents had neglected to obtain treatment, though warned of the danger of delay, had to be removed to hospital and operated on for abscess of the brain, and that two of the five died.

One hundred and forty notices were issued to parents in respect of ear diseases and were served by the nurses; these including all the cases of purulent otitis media, which were not known to be under medical treatment.

Mental Condition. Thirty-eight children, $\cdot 18\%$ (14 boys, $\cdot 12\%$ and 24 girls, $\cdot 23\%$), are returned as mentally defective; approximately the same number as last year. Nine of these (4 boys and 5 girls) are admission cases, and may probably improve before another examination. An examination of the record sheets of children who had been examined twice, and had been recorded at one or both examinations as mentally defective, was made, and

the findings tabulated as "better," "unchanged" and "worse": 4 children (2 boys and 2 girls) had improved, and 8 (3 boys and 5 girls) had got worse (of the latter 3 boys had been sent to Blenkin Street Special School). The remainder were unchanged.

The names of 4 children were removed from the School register as either being imbecile or too mentally defective to profit by instruction, on certificate given by the Senior Medical Officer after they had been examined by him, with a view to being admitted to the Special School.

Seven hundred and seventy-two children were recorded as "backward," "nervous," or other terms indicating slight mental defect.

Speech

Fifty-six children, .2% (30 boys, .2% and 26 girls, .2%) were reported to stammer, and 423, 1.9% (189 boys, 1.6% and 234 girls, 2.3%) to have minor defects of speech.

Diseases of Circu- latory System.

Valvular heart disease was found to be present in 252 children, 1.2% (65 boys, .5% and 187 girls, 1.8%). Other diseases of the heart and circulatory system were recorded in the cases of 286 children, 1.3% (86 boys, .7% and 200 girls, 2.0%) a slight reduction in the number of the former and a much greater reduction in the number of the latter as compared with last year. From the above 528 cases of valvular or other heart disease should be deducted the 51 cases, which, as stated on page 8, were found on one re-examination to show no defect.

The name of one child suffering from valvular heart disease was removed from the register on a certificate given by the School Medical Officer that it was unlikely to be able to resume attendance at School.

Every record sheet of a child who had been examined twice in which valvular heart disease was recorded at either examination, was inspected and the findings tabulated as "better" when a valvular defect recorded in the first examination was not present in the second, and of these there were 29 cases. If a valvular defect was recorded at the second examination and not at the first, the cases were tabulated as "worse," and of these there were 99. In all these the children appeared to have acquired the valvular disease during the three years since the last examination. In most of the cases the examination of the record sheet gave no information as to the cause of the valvular disease, but in 20 cases

it was attributed to rheumatism and in 15 to chorea. In one of the former group, valvular disease is noted as having followed on "growing pains," and this is an example of a class, the seriousness of which is not appreciated by the public.

In young children, Rheumatic trouble is more apt to attack the heart than the joints, and even if the latter are at all affected, it is often only to so slight a degree that it is passed over as "aching after a long walk" or as "growing pains," and it is only later, when breathlessness and other heart troubles supervene, that the damage to the heart is discovered. In Choreia also, heart trouble is apt to occur very insidiously.

When a valvular defect is established, all that can be done is to maintain the heart muscle in as good condition as possible to compensate for the defect and to guard against overstrain. The School Medical Officers endorse the record sheets of these children with directions that they shall be relieved from any severe exercises, and advise the teachers as to the special supervision they require, at the same time, of course, notifying the parents.

It is not easy to see how any method of prevention can be adopted. The Croydon authority has issued a leaflet for distribution among parents, which is given when thought necessary, calling attention to the importance in this relation of Growing Pains, Sore Throats and Choreia, and the necessity of obtaining Medical advice as to whether these apparently trivial complaints are only the danger signals of much more serious conditions. The Head Teacher might present a child complaining of these conditions to the School Medical Officer for non-routine examination, but the slightness of the symptoms will always make them difficult of detection.

Diseases
of the
Respira-
tory
System.

Bronchitis is, as always, the most frequent disease, especially among the admission cases and those at 7-8 years, but much less frequent at the later ages. The total number of cases reported is 1,108, 5.2% (440 boys, 3.9%, and 668 girls, 6.5%), rather more cases among the boys, rather fewer among the girls than last year. Other non-tubercular respiratory diseases are reported in only 44 cases.

Tubercle.

The number of actual or suspected cases of tubercle found during the routine examinations in 1912 was 336, 1.58% (130 among the boys, 1.15%, and 206 among

the girls, 2.04%). These figures show a slight increase among the boys as compared with last year, 1.15% instead of 1.00%, but a considerable decrease among the girls, 2.10% instead of 2.65%.

The distribution of the cases as to the organs affected is shown below :—

TUBERCLE.

	Boys.		Girls.	
Of Lungs	5		21	
Suspected of Lungs ..	75		109	
Of Glands	21		57	
Of Bone and Joint ..	18		7	
Healed of Bone & Joints	4		8	
Of other Organs ..	7		4	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
Totals	130	1.15%	206	2.04%.
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	336		1.58%.	

If, however, the suspected cases be deducted, there remain 152 cases, .71% of acknowledged tubercular disease, as compared with 170 cases, .88% last year. The percentage for all England, given by the Chief Medical Officer to the Board of Education in his report for 1911, is .59, among 629,422 routine examinations of school children. This figure is again lower than that of the year before, and in each year since the commencement of medical inspection there has been a fall, the figures being for 1908, 1.02%; for 1909, .75%; for 1910, .67%; and for 1911, .59%.

Of actual tubercle of the lungs, “consumption,” there are only 26 cases, but this is nearly double the number recorded last year, when there were 14; the percentage being .12%, as against .07% last year and .17% the year before. In 1911 only two towns recorded a smaller percentage of tubercle of the lungs than Hull, viz., Nottingham .013% and Northampton .032%. The highest percentage was recorded in Walsall, 1.205%. In the counties there were 7 which returned a lower percentage than Hull. Worcestershire as usual returned the highest, 4.73%, but it is curious to note that the adjacent county of Gloucestershire returned no cases at all of pulmonary tubercle.

The number of cases of Glandular Tubercle recorded is practically the same as last year, and also of Tubercular Disease of Bones and Joints and of other organs among the boys. In all the other varieties there is a substantial reduction in number as compared with last year.

In the re-examination registers 15 cases of actual Tubercle of the Lungs were recorded. Three of these were found to have improved on re-examination and 3 to have deteriorated, and 1 having been found worse at a first re-examination had improved before the second. The remaining cases did not show much change.

The re-examination registers show 120 cases of suspected Tubercle of the lungs, of whom only 2 were found to become worse, and 72 to improve while under observation. 52 of the latter were only re-examined once and had evidently been put on the register to enable the School Medical Officer to ascertain whether the signs observed at the first examination were of any importance, for the entry at the second examination is usually "normal" or "healthy," and it may be concluded that in these cases the suspicion of Tubercle had no foundation in fact. If these be deducted from the suspected cases it makes a considerable reduction in the number.

Of the 15 cases of Tubercle, 6 were re-examined twice in the year, 1 three times and 1 five times; of the 120 cases of suspected tubercle, 36 were examined twice, 1 three times and 1 five times.

All the record sheets of children who had been examined twice, and which had an entry of Tubercle or Suspected Tubercle of any organ at either examination were inspected and the findings tabulated as "better," "unchanged" or "worse," with, in many cases, further analysis of the recorded conditions. Among cases where actual Tubercle of the Lungs was recorded at the examination 3 years ago, 4 cases showed improvement, but in 1 case there were signs of Tubercular Disease in other organs; in 11 cases the conditions found 3 years ago appeared to be unchanged, and in 15 they were worse. In 7 of these last there was no entry of any disease at the last examination, and the tuberculosis had probably been acquired in the interval. In 2 cases it was noted at the last examination that the children were suffering from Bronchitis, and the remaining 6 were then recorded as Suspected Tubercle, the suspicion thus being confirmed.

Among the cases recorded 3 years ago as Suspected Tubercle of the Lungs, 48 were found to have improved, but in 4 there were signs of other tubercular disease. The 44, however, may be considered to be cases in which the suspicion of Tubercle was not well founded. In 55 cases recorded as suspected Tubercle in 1909 there was no entry of any disease in 1909, and these must therefore be entered as "worse," as also must 6 cases in which Anæmia, 2 in which Bronchitis and 3 in which other Tubercular Disease was recorded, making 66 cases which were worse than in 1909. The large number (55) of these in which no disease or delicacy was recorded show that the pre-tubercular condition cannot often be detected three years in advance of the actual disease. Thus, in 1909, 562 cases of Anæmia were found, but only 6 of these had developed Tuberculosis in 1912. The remaining cases in which suspected Tubercle was recorded at both examinations included a considerable number which the School Medical Officers had endorsed as "probably healed" or "probably quiescent."

As to Tubercle of Other Organs, 17 cases of Tubercular Glands were found to be "better" and 17 "worse," and as to Tubercle of Bone and Joint, 14 cases were "better" and 8 "worse" than at the examination 3 years ago.

All the cases of Actual Tubercle and any cases of Suspected Tubercle of the Lungs which became worse were duly notified to the Medical Officer of Health on the prescribed forms.

The names of 18 children suffering from Tubercle of the Lungs were removed from the attendance registers on a certificate given by the School Medical Officer that the child was never likely to be in a condition to resume attendance at school, and 7 cases of Tubercle of the Lungs were excluded from school on certificate as dangerous sources of infection for their schoolfellows. One case of Spinal Tubercle was also excluded.

When the tuberculosis dispensaries are in full operation they should be of much use in the detection and prevention of Tuberculosis in the schools. Cases of Suspected Pulmonary Tubercle could be sent to the dispensary, with the consent of the parents, to be tested with tuberculin or otherwise. They could be taken to the dispensary by the parent, or preferably by the School Nurse, who could bring a reliable report for the School Medical Officer. A list of notifications of Tubercle

received by the Medical Officer of Health could also be sent by him to the Education Office in the same way as those of ordinary infectious diseases are now sent, and some means would have to be found of making this list available for use by the School Medical Officers so that they might more carefully examine a child known to have come from an infected house.

**Diseases of
Nervous
System.**

Twenty-two cases of Epilepsy (8 among the boys and 14 among the girls) are recorded. 21 cases of Chorea (7 among the boys and 14 among the girls), and 84 cases of other nervous diseases (43 among the boys and 41 among the girls). The total number, 127, being practically the same as last year (130).

The names of 3 children were removed from the register on certificates given by the Senior Medical Officer and by Dr. Maclean, that they suffered from Epilepsy of such severity that it was unlikely they would ever be able to attend School.

Rickets.

One thousand one hundred and fifty-eight cases of Rickets, 5.4%, were recorded, this being curiously almost exactly the same number as last year, when it was 1,152, 448 cases, 3.9%, were among the boys and 710, 7.0%, among the girls. Even fewer notices in respect of this disease were issued to parents than in former years, the total being only 11.

**Infectious
and Con-
tagious
Diseases.**

The cases of these disorders recorded in Table V. were such as were found in routine examinations. Among them were 11 cases either actual or suspected of Diphtheria, 3 of Measles, 3 of Scarlet Fever, and 1 of Typhoid Fever; as well as cases of the minor infectious diseases and of the contagious skin diseases, Ringworm, Scabies and Impetigo. All these, together with all other cases of similar diseases, which came under the observation of the School Medical Officers, are to be found recorded in Table VI., and will be considered together later on in the report.

**Defor-
mities.**

Spinal curvature of varying degrees was reported in rather fewer cases than last year, 1,029, as against 1,097, and only 66 notices to parents were issued on account of this deformity. Other deformities of every degree of importance from severe to trivial were found in 1,480 cases, but only 78 notices were issued to parents in respect of them. The most important of these were the ricketty deviations of the legs, bow legs and knock knee, which accounted for 455 of the 1,480 cases.

Diseases and defects not to be classified under any of the above heads were recorded in 1,740 cases. Anæmia was responsible for nearly half of these, viz., 790 cases, 3·7% (162 among the boys, 1·4%, and 628 among the girls, 6·1%). By comparison with the examination 3 years ago, it was found that 445 of these were fresh cases (104 among the boys, 341 among the girls) in whom the signs of Anæmia had developed since the last examination. In addition to these 252 children were described as "delicate," "puny," or by some similar term.

One hundred and seventy-three children, ·8% (147 boys, 1·3%, and 26 girls, ·2%), were found to suffer from Hernia, and 14 had undergone a successful operation for this disease. The number of such cured cases will be largely increased if the results of "following up" in this condition continue to be as satisfactory as will be shown on page 31. The largest proportion of the Hernias were inguinal (118 among the boys and 20 among the girls), and almost all the remainder were umbilical, viz., 32 cases (29 among the boys and 3 among the girls). The non-contagious skin diseases account for 462 cases, 2·1% (242 among the boys, 2·1%, and 220 among the girls, 2·1%).

The effect of three years of School life upon the health of the children, as shown in the foregoing pages, cannot be said to be detrimental. In the matter of nutrition it has been seen that with both sexes a larger percentage are considered to be below normal at the 7-8 period than at admission, but after that period the boys show no further deterioration and the girls improve. Of 42 cases of actual tubercle of the lung only 15 got worse during the three years, while 7 improved and 20 maintained their condition.

The eyesight of the children taken in bulk is seen to improve during School life, and of 203 eyes found to be myopic only 111 have become worse during the three years.

These are specimens of the results obtained by examination of the figures *en masse*, but the record has been kept also for each individual School. No useful result could be obtained by analysing these records until another entire tour of the Schools has been made, but when the analysis is made it may be found that some particular schools do not show such good results as the whole of them taken together.

Social Con-
ditions,
Clothing
and Boots.

Of the 11,230 boys examined, 1,380 (12.3%) were described as having "fair" clothing and 802 (7.1%) as having "bad" clothing; making 2,182 (19.4%) whose clothing was unsatisfactory in condition. The boots were described as "fair" in 1,170 cases (10.4%), "bad" in 745 cases (6.7%), and 271 boys (2.4%) had no boots or shoes at all, making practically the same percentage (19.5%) as in the case of clothing. Of the 10,060 girls examined, 1,064 (10.5%) were described as having fair clothing and 716 (7.1%) as having "bad," making 1,780 (17.6%), whose clothing was described as "less than good." As to the boots, 990 girls (9.9%) had "fair" boots, 793 (7.9%) had "bad" boots and 43 (.4%) had none at all, making 1,826 (18.2%) who had either unsatisfactory boots or who went barefoot. In the case of the boys there is a slight falling off in the quality both of the clothing and boots as compared with last year, when the percentage of "unsatisfactory" was 18.7% in both cases. Among the girls there is, on the other hand, a slight improvement, the percentage of "unsatisfactory" last year having been 18.9% for the clothing and 19.2% for the boots.

The Children's Clothing Fund has, during the year, distributed 2,171 pairs of boots, 440 pairs of clogs and 2,611 pairs of stockings as well as about 1,000 other garments to poor children both of school age and under or over it. In the case of those of school age, the distribution is managed by the Head Teachers. It is satisfactory to find that no parent has been prosecuted during the year for illegally disposing of the garments, which are only lent to the child and remain the property of the Fund. Such a large distribution of garments cannot be without its effect in maintaining a good percentage of satisfactorily clothed children in the poorer districts.

Cleanli-
ness.

Under this head, the improvement reported last year is on the whole maintained, and in some cases increased, but the figures do not show any great difference. Thus among the boys, ordinary dirtiness of the head has fallen from 4.1% in 1910 to 2.7% in 1912, but Pediculosis stands steadily at 3%; ordinary dirtiness of the body and Pediculosis of the body remain about the same as last year, 10.2% and 1.3% respectively. Among the girls, ordinary dirtiness of the head is reported as slightly increased, .5% instead of .4% last year, and Pediculosis, 30.1% instead of 29.4%. Ordinary dirtiness of the body

has much increased, 14.4% instead of 6.2%, and Pediculosis of the body is about the same, .2% instead of .3%. The trifling increase in Pediculosis among the girls is probably partly caused by the fact that the following up of medical cases now occupies so much of the Nurses' time that they are not able to pay so many visits to the Schools for the continuous supervision of the cleanliness of the children as they did last year.

This year they made 38,343 examinations of children during 1,567 visits to the Schools, while last year they made 43,393 examinations during 2,136 visits. The Nurses made this year 19,662 visits to the homes of the children as against 12,701 last year, and though most of these would be for the following up of medical cases, a large proportion would be on account of uncleanness and verminous conditions. A further proof of the fact that the slight increase of Pediculosis is due to the demands made on the Nurses' time by the "following up" is shewn by the length of time required before the child is declared clean, which is this year on an average, 11.4 weeks, while last year it was 8.2 weeks. The Nurses superintended the cleaning of 347 cases of Pediculosis this year as against 690 last; only 4 children were reported more than once in the year, and in only 27 cases was there more than one child in the family affected, viz., 26 cases in which there were 2 children, and 1 case in which there were 3. The Nurses had still 460 cases of Pediculosis in hand at the end of the year, in which the children's heads had not yet been declared clean. As to general dirtiness of the body and clothing, with in many cases a verminous condition, 276 children were reported, of whom 55 were taken to the baths by the Nurses and cleansed. Only 12 children were reported twice in the year, and the Nurses had still 187 cases in hand at the end of the year. The number of relapsing cases of filth and Pediculosis compares most favourably with last year; in 1912 there were only 16 cases each of which had to be cleansed twice, while in 1911, 100 had to be cleansed twice, 10 three times and 2 four times. These figures appear to show that the moral effect produced on the parents by the public notice taken of the filthiness of their children is becoming of a more lasting nature than it used to be, and is causing them to take more pains that the children, having been once rendered clean, are kept so.

Proceedings were taken in the Police Court in 36 cases against 25 parents on account of the verminous or filthy

condition of their children; 2 of the summonses were withdrawn and fines of 10s. in 12 cases, of 7s. 6d. in 3, of 5s. in 13 cases, and of smaller sums in 6 cases were inflicted.

Provision
of Meals.

The Provision of Meals Act, 1906, continues to be administered in the manner reported last year. No alteration in the dietary has been made, but during the summer some difficulty having occurred over the supplying of a sufficient number of drinking vessels for the children, the Senior Medical Officer was consulted on the matter. He pointed out that there were serious risks of carrying infection, if more than one child drank from one mug without its being properly washed. Having in view the very liquid nature of the food provided—soup and bread, Irish stew, minced meat and potato, meat and potato pie or fish, and various kinds of pudding—it was decided that it was not necessary to put on the table a drinking vessel of water for each child, but that it would suffice that any child asking for a drink should get one, and that the drinking vessel should be washed before being used by another child. This arrangement was adopted, and after some preliminary misunderstanding, has worked well.

The Superintendent of Cookery and Laundry-work (Miss Dawson) makes surprise visits to the various canteen centres and reports on the quality and quantity of the food supplied. Her reports show exceedingly few cases where any fault could be found with the food on either score.

The discipline and cleanliness of the children has been good although in one or two canteen centres, where considerable numbers of children are fed and where they consequently have had to sit down in two batches, there has been some disorder among the children waiting their turn. The centres seem to have been kept in satisfactory order, and any suggestions by the superintendents as to improvements in equipment or cleanliness have in almost every case been promptly attended to.

The School Medical Officers give to the teachers the names of any children they see who seem to require meals and the re-examination registers show that they follow cases in which the malnutrition may depend on other causes than poverty. In seven cases the School Medical Officers prescribed special diets for the children, and arrangements were made at the Canteen Centres that the food supplied to these children should be according to the prescription.

Treatment
and
"Follow-
ing up."

As already said on page 9, the scheme of following up by the School Nurses of all cases, in which the School Medical Officers consider that treatment is necessary, has continued to give excellent results. The method followed was described in detail last year, and briefly stated, consists in the School Medical Officer, in cases in which he considers treatment necessary, sending the notice to that effect to the Education Office, when it is served on the parent by the School Nurse. The School Nurse, under instructions given her by the Senior Medical Officer, explains to the parents what is necessary to be done, and advises them as to the method of obtaining treatment, she continues to visit the house until some action is taken, and after a delay varying with the urgency of the case, serves a second warning notice. If the parents are still indifferent or actively opposed to treatment, the Superintendent School Officer visits them and, after argument has failed, points out to them that they may be liable to a penalty under the Children Act if they continue to neglect the child. In four cases the aid of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was also invoked. In one case proceedings were taken in the Police Court against a man who refused to provide spectacles for his son. The proceedings were taken under Section 12 of the Children Act, 1908, and the case was tried on November 14th. The Senior Medical Officer gave evidence in support of the case. The Magistrate was informed that the Education Authority did not wish to unduly press the case, and he inflicted a fine of 11s. 6d. (being the Court costs) or seven days' imprisonment, allowing the defendant 14 days in which to pay the fine. The boy has since been provided with spectacles by his father. In many other cases the Senior or School Medical Officers have been consulted as to the advisability of instituting proceedings, but so far they have advised that a conviction would not be certain to be obtained, and therefore no other action has been taken under the Act. The Nurses have, however, in most cases succeeded in getting the parents to obtain treatment for their children, thus in respect of the 1,110 notices served by them in 1912 in only 96 had the second warning notice to be served, and in only 72 of these was it needful for the Superintendent School Officer to visit the parents, with the final result that in only 23 cases did the parents persist in their refusal. Thus in 98·0% of the cases treatment was obtained. There were also left over from last year 165 cases, which were not completed in that

year: among these there were 11 cases where treatment was refused; if these be added to the cases belonging to 1912 it makes the percentage of refusals among the 1,275 cases 2·6, and makes the proportion in which treatment was obtained 97·4. There are among the 1,110 cases of 1912, 158 which were not completed, but these are all under treatment.

It is apparent from the above figures that the treatment of children found to require it at the medical inspections is obtained in Hull on a scale which will be difficult to equal and almost impossible to surpass.

The Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education publishes, on page 107 of his report for 1911, a list of a number of counties and towns with the number of cases in which treatment was recommended, and the number in which it was obtained. The figures he gives are only as far as diseases are concerned, for eye diseases, ear diseases, tonsils and adenoids and skin diseases, but he also gives a column to uncleanness and verminous conditions.

Taking the diseases but not the verminous conditions, in Hull in 1912, 813 notices respecting these conditions were served by the nurses and the cases followed up until either treatment had been obtained or all efforts to persuade the parents had been unsuccessful. 797 cases belong to the former category, viz., in which treatment was obtained, or 98%.

Taking the same figures for six other towns selected at random from the list, the figures are:—

			Treatment advised.		Treatment obtained.		Per- centage.
Beckenham	..	..	164	..	99	..	60·3
Blackburn	..	..	2015	..	1016	..	50·4
Darlington	..	..	530	..	239	..	45·1
Leeds	..	..	2613	..	2076	..	79·4
Leicester	..	..	978	..	615	..	62·8
Middlesborough	..	..	584	..	384	..	62·7
As examples of Counties, two may be taken:—							
Cumberland	..	..	2835	..	1841	..	64·9
Middlesex	..	..	2469	..	1101	..	44·6

The nearest approach to the results attained in Hull is made by the neighbouring city of Leeds, but even it is nearly 19 per cent. behind Hull in the amount of treatment

obtained. Nor is it only in the actual obtaining of treatment that the success is great. in addition to this, the progress of every case is watched by frequent visits of the nurses to see that the parents of the children are carrying out the doctor's directions as to after-care, and their visits are continued until the child returns to school; and then again, by the re-examination register, it is kept under the observation of the School Medical Officer.

The School Nurses also, when necessary, instruct the parents how to carry out the doctor's orders as to treatment, but do not carry out the treatment themselves except so far as is necessary on the first occasion for purposes of instruction. The Nurses initiate no treatment on their own account beyond the very limited amount permitted by the circular issued to them in August, 1909. With this account of the work done by the nurses in following up medical cases and that on page 27 of their work done in cleansing filthy and verminous children, it is obvious that the experience in Hull agrees with that of other authorities as stated by the Chief Medical Officer to the Board of Education in his last report, as to the great value of their work. "In point of fact, there is hardly any more economical expenditure in relation to School Medical work than that laid out upon an efficient Nursing Staff." As to the method of treatment, 967 cases were treated at one of the Hospitals or at the Dispensary, and 219 by private medical men. Operations were performed in 79 cases of Adenoids or Enlarged Tonsils, and in 45 cases of other diseases, it being particularly gratifying to find that of the 33 cases of Hernia for which treatment was considered necessary, 16 underwent the operation for radical cure.

Including those left over from last year, there were 447 cases in which notices were served by the Nurses that spectacles were required; in 361 of these spectacles were obtained and in 57 steps to obtain them have been taken. In 29 further investigation showed that spectacles were not necessary. In 90 cases the parents are paying for the spectacles by the contribution card scheme.

During the year it was found that the prices charged for spectacles obtained either by this method or by paying direct to the optician who was appointed by the committee were much in excess of those under some other authorities. A new arrangement was made with the

result that the prices now charged are from 1s. to 2s., according to the complexity of the lenses, instead of from 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.

While there, therefore, seems no necessity to establish a School clinic to obtain the treatment which the School Medical Officers find necessary for the more serious diseases of children, there are a number of conditions found which are not severe enough to be referred to a doctor, and in which home treatment, supplemented by the advice of the Nurses, is sufficient to obtain a cure, viz., such things as scabs and sores on the head and body, small boils or abscesses and the slighter cases of skin disease. These cases, however, take up a great deal of the Nurses' time and even then are often the cause of a considerable loss of School attendance. It is worthy of consideration whether they could not be gathered together at a clinic for minor ailments, where a Nurse could see and treat them under the superintendence of a School Medical Officer, and thus be able to see a great many more children than is possible at present.

There is also the much more serious subject of the conditions of the teeth. The School Medical Officers in 1912 found decayed teeth in 3,778 children, badly decayed teeth in 842 and Oral Sepsis in 77. They sent notices to the parents in only 402 cases, and only 31 of these were served by the Nurses, the only reason for the smallness of this number being the knowledge that it was impossible in most cases for the parents to obtain the treatment. It appears to be the general experience that a dental clinic working whole time, that is 30 hours per week, either by one whole time or several part time dentists can treat 2,000 children. If even one such clinic was established in Hull the cases of Oral Sepsis might be abolished, with immense benefit to the health of the children, by putting an end to the continual swallowing of septic discharges.

The method of selecting the cases to be treated, advised by the Board of Education, is that the dentist should examine the teeth of all the children when they are between the ages of 6 and 8 years, and should stop any decayed permanent teeth he finds. The School Medical Officers found that 3,567 of the 5,923 children examined at the 7-8 age period had decayed teeth, and these, even on the supposition that only half of the children affected attended the School clinic, would fully furnish it with work.

If it is decided to establish a dental clinic, which would require to consist, as far as accommodation is concerned, of a waiting-room and an operating-room, it would be quite easy to have a third room in which the minor ailments might be treated.

tions on us
ises.
No change has been made in the methods of dealing with these diseases during the year.

During the last 3 months of the year there was a wide spread epidemic of Measles, affecting chiefly, first, the western and then the eastern districts of the City, but it was not found necessary to close any School or department on account of this or other infectious disease.

Four hundred and sixty-nine children were excluded on the certificate of the School Medical Officers, as actual or suspected cases of infectious or contagious disease. Among these one was excluded as suspected small-pox, but as no case of small-pox was notified in the City during the year, this must only have been a severe case of chicken pox. Three cases of Scarlet Fever and 2 of Measles were excluded, and 27 cases of Diphtheria. Swabbings taken from the throats of these children were sent to the City Analyst for bacteriological examination. I am indebted to him for the information that in 7 cases only the result was positive, and in 1 doubtful. The large preponderance of negative findings show how carefully the inspection is made, so that on the least suspicion a swabbing is taken and the child is excluded for a day or two until it is found that its presence in School is not dangerous to others. Among the positive cases there are none which show any sign of having acquired the infection in School, for in no School were two cases found during the year.

The minor infectious diseases, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox and Mumps, were responsible for 35 exclusions, all from the junior or infants' schools. Fever, unspecified in character, was the cause of exclusion in 4, and Impetigo Contagiosa in 25.

No case of poliomyelitis was found in the Schools, although Dr. Mason, the Medical Officer of Health, informs me that 11 cases were notified in the City during the year. This disease, which is usually known, on account of its after effects, as Infantile Paralysis, has only recently been recognised as zymotic in character. The first epidemic was reported in Sweden in 1881, and others

have occurred on the Continent, but none were recognised in Great Britain until 1908. During 1911 rather severe epidemics were reported in Devonshire and Cornwall and in Westmoreland, and the disease was added to the list of notifiable infectious diseases. It varies in character, and some cases lack the paralytic symptoms. The usual early symptoms are drowsiness, with fretful objection to being moved, headache and general stiffness, and perhaps nasal catarrh. These symptoms are usually followed by painful paralysis of one or more limbs, and if the patient recovers there is permanent paralysis and wasting of some limb, though this is unusually not so extensive as the paralysis during the acute stage. It will be necessary to be on the alert for such cases, and if there is any sign of the disease assuming epidemic proportions in Hull, it should be added to the list of diseases which the teachers are empowered to ask for special visits.

Another epidemic disease, of which no cases were recognised in the Schools, is cerebro-spinal meningitis, sometimes known as "spotted fever." In this disease the chief disturbance is in the brain and upper part of the spinal cord with severe headache and retraction and stiffness of the neck.

As already stated, 7 cases of pulmonary and 1 of Spinal Tubercle were excluded during the year.

Twenty-two cases of Ophthalmia were excluded either as actual cases or on suspicion. It is extremely satisfactory to find that this is less than half the number (59) of the exclusions last year.

Two hundred and seventy-six cases of Ringworm were excluded, an increase of 35 on the number excluded last year, and in 258 cases hairs from the affected parts were submitted to the City Analyst for micro examination. He has kindly informed me that 143 cases were positive, *i.e.*, the Ringworm fungus was found. The negative results would be found where the disease was clinically doubtful, and also from cases which were re-examined for admission after cure of the disease. All cases which were excluded would be re-admitted as soon as the microscopical examination was found to be negative.

The re-examination registers contain 328 cases of Ringworm, and these received 719 inspections by the School Medical Officers. There are 52 more cases in

these registers than were excluded during the year, and these would consist partly of cases excluded last year, and partly of cases of Ringworm of covered parts of the body, which are not excluded.

The Nurses had under notice 721 cases during the year, the excess over the number excluded having the same explanation as above. Of these 175 are still under treatment or have left the City, but the rest have returned to School cured. The fact that 359 of them returned after an average absence of 8.4 weeks, and with only home treatment shows that a large proportion must have been cases of the easily curable Ringworm of the skin, while 196, who were either under private or institutional medical advice, had an average absence of 12.1 weeks. No cases are reported as having been treated by X-rays. The average period of exclusion of the 546 cured cases was 9.5 weeks, a considerable improvement on last year, when it was 11.8 weeks.

This disease is serious from the great loss of School time it entails and not from any great damage it produces. To children, who wish to escape attending School, it offers some attraction. Dr. Mary Menzies, one of the School Medical Officers for the County of Worcestershire, states that she has been informed by a teacher that some children actually seek the infection by rubbing their heads against the Ringworm patches of some infected schoolfellow. In Manchester, Dr. Brown Ritchie reports that the treatment of the disease has been most difficult, and that some cases resist even the Röntgen rays. It was, therefore, decided to allow infected children to attend School under the regulations expressed in the following circular, which was issued to parents of such children :—

“ RINGWORM IN SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Your child.....is permitted to attend School until further notice, provided I am satisfied that—

- (1) Adequate treatment is being carried out.
- (2) The hair is kept cut.
- (3) Caps are constantly worn.
- (4) That the child is brought here for inspection when required.

While every effort will be made to give parents and guardians as little trouble as possible, consistent with proper supervision of the cases, failure to observe these conditions will result in the child being excluded from School.

A. BROWN RITCHIE,
School Medical Officer."

Patterns for making the caps are given to the parents, and though there was difficulty at first in persuading them to take the necessary precautions, that is now overcome, and Dr. Ritchie thinks that such regulations not only permit the child to attend School without danger of infecting its fellows, but also shorten the duration of the disease. Somewhat similar regulations are in use in the County of Essex, and might be tried in Hull.

The Nurses superintended the cleaning of 379 cases of Scabies found by themselves in their visits to the Schools or referred to them by the School Medical Officers or teachers. Three hundred of these were treated at the Sulphur baths of the City Sanitary Authority, and the rest either at home or by hospital or private medical men. The average absence from School was 5.8 weeks, and is practically the same as last year. The chief cause of this long absence is delay in obtaining treatment, for when this is promptly done 3 weeks is quite sufficient to obtain a cure and to leave a few days for observation to see that the cure is perfect.

Sixty-nine were family cases; in 47 there were 2 children affected, in 17 cases 3 children, in 3 cases 4, and in 2 cases 5. When the excessive infectivity of the complaint is remembered and the fact that children over or under School age, over whom the School Nurse has no authority, may be suffering from it, and re-infect their brothers and sisters after cure, it is satisfactory to find that in only 6 cases was the same child infected twice in the year.

Special
Schools.

Blind children are as heretofore sent to residential schools outside the town. The Senior Medical Officer examined 4 such children during the year.

As to the suggested myopic school, investigations to ascertain how many children would be suitable scholars for such a school showed that they were so small in number, were at such various stages of their educational life, and lived at such various distances from any suitable

centre, that it appeared almost impossible to organise. Therefore in the few cases the teachers were instructed to arrange the work of the children so as to avoid eye strain and to give as much oral instruction as possible, and no further steps were taken as to establishing this special class.

The School for Deaf Mutes continues to be carried on in Osborne Street, and 8 children (5 boys and 3 girls) were examined in the routine medical inspection at that School. The record sheets show that 6 of these children (4 boys and 2 girls) have been taught to speak fairly or well, that 1 boy can only speak a little, and the 1 remaining girl, suffering from cleft palate, which has twice been unsuccessfully operated on will probably be unable to acquire the art of speech. Beyond this the record sheets record no abnormality.

The School for Mentally Defective Children continues to be carried on in Blenkin Street. Twenty children (11 boys and 9 girls) were examined by the Senior Medical Officer during the year to ascertain their mental condition : of these 12 (8 boys and 4 girls) were found to be mentally defective and certified for admission to the School. Four girls were not certified, as they were suffering from bodily defects, *e.g.*, deafness, which might be the cause of their apparent mental defect, the cure of which might enable them to return to a normal School. In one of these the treatment has proved unsuccessful, and the girl has been certified to attend the Special Class, but would not commence attendance in 1912. Four cases (3 boys and 1 girl) were rejected as imbecile.

Dr. Maclean continues to pay periodical visits to the School and examines each child at least once in each year. She informs me that there are 86 children on the register, that 15 children were admitted to the School (being the 12 examined in the year as above noted, and 3 examined in December, 1911, too late to be admitted in that year), and that 22 children left. Of these 5 left on attaining the age of 16 years, 2 were sent to Industrial Schools, 1 to a home for feeble-minded children, 2 left the City with their families, 1 left by special permission, and 1 on medical grounds, and 10 were found to be capable of returning to an ordinary Elementary School.

No change in the management of the School or in the methods of inspection and selection were made during the

year, but if the Bill withdrawn in Parliament in 1912 becomes law, the whole position of this Special School will require reviewing.

The Girls' Industrial School in Park Avenue continues to be under the medical supervision of Dr. Margaret Maclean, who gives quarterly reports as to its sanitary condition and as to the health of the inmates.

The site for an open-air School has been obtained and the plans of construction are under consideration.

Other
Duties.

During the year the Senior Medical Officer examined 10 teachers on appointment, and 5 teachers who had been absent one month or more on account of illness. He also examined 34 candidates for bursaries, of whom 1 was rejected. Dr. Maclean examined 17 female teachers on appointment, of whom 1 was rejected. She also examined 10 female teachers on account of illness and 35 female candidates for bursaries, of whom 1 was rejected and 3 were referred for further examination.

The Senior Medical Officer also examined 6 boys who were being sent to Industrial Schools outside the town and 1 boy in whose case illness was alleged as the excuse for irregular attendance at School.

I remain,

Yours very truly,

JAMES WILLIAM FRASER.

To the Secretary of Education.

TABLE I.
NOTICES TO PARENTS.

Boys. Girls.

	Admission.	7-8.	10-11.	Leaving.	Admission.	7-8.	10-11.	Leaving.	Notices served by Nurses.
Decayed Teeth and Oral Sepsis	51	83	59	24	10	68	59	48	35
Diseases of Nose & Throat	4	5	3	2	42	81	47	39	39
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	114	138	101	63	335	332	265	160	140
Enlarged Cervical Glands	5	4	4	2	52	62	24	11	35
Eye Diseases and Refractive Defects	29	58	67	29	36	70	81	32	462
Ear Diseases	23	16	16	2	16	7	11	10	141
Diseases of Circulatory System	13	12	12	8	15	27	46	32	22
Diseases of Respiratory System (non-Tubercular)	62	29	13	8	70	48	29	15	30
Tubercular Diseases—									
Of Lungs, Actual and Suspected	9	8	5	7	11	18	12	13	21
Of Glands	—	9	1	—	10	9	7	5	5
Of Other Organs	1	2	2	—	2	2	2	1	4
Diseases of Nervous System	4	2	2	—	—	1	7	3	4
Rickets	4	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	4
Deformities—									
Spinal Curvature	9	5	8	—	5	9	14	16	—
Hernia	21	18	29	10	6	4	1	3	33
Other Deformities	15	9	16	11	5	6	10	6	13
Skin Diseases	18	7	5	3	4	6	6	5	79
Other Diseases	14	25	17	8	34	68	60	46	43
	396	430	362	177	658	818	681	445	1110
	1365	12.1 %	3967	18.6 %	2602	25.8 %	5.2 %		

TABLE III.

NUTRITION.

		Boys.							
		Good.		Normal.		Below Normal.		Bad.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Admission	..	639	20·4	2303	73·5	191	6·1	1	—
7-8	..	613	19·6	2185	69·7	331	10·7	1	—
10-11	..	581	21·1	1865	68·0	298	10·8	3	—
Leaving	..	596	26·8	1350	60·9	273	12·3	—	—
Totals	..	2429	21·6	7703	67·7	1093	9·6	5	·05
		Girls.							
Admission	..	183	6·2	2499	84·6	271	9·1	5	—
7-8	..	79	2·8	2261	81·1	436	15·6	16	·5
10-11	..	71	2·8	2009	80·4	420	16·8	3	—
Leaving	..	189	10·4	1400	77·8	213	11·8	5	—
Totals	..	522	5·2	8169	81·2	1340	13·3	29	·3

TABLE IV.
PERSONAL HISTORY.

Boys.												Girls.											
	Admission.		7—8.		10—11.		Leaving.		Admission.		7—8.		10—11.		Leaving.								
	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.							
Measles ...	1544	49.2	488	15.6	138	5.0	55	2.5	1453	49.1	495	17.7	204	8.1	88	4.8							
Whooping Cough	887	28.3	235	7.5	66	2.4	21	.9	914	30.9	264	9.4	105	4.2	31	1.7							
Chicken Pox ...	536	17.1	200	6.4	55	2.0	11	.5	527	17.8	197	7.0	76	3.0	18	.9							
Scarlet Fever ...	96	3.0	43	1.3	34	1.2	16	.6	68	2.3	51	1.8	41	1.6	23	1.2							
Diphtheria ...	52	1.6	24	.7	17	0.6	5	.2	29	.9	27	.9	22	.9	12	.6							
Small Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—							
Typhoid...	4	—	1	—	7	—	3	—	4	—	6	—	4	—	5	—							
Mumps ...	19	—	13	—	16	—	—	—	16	—	23	—	15	—	5	—							
Tubercle...	8	—	2	—	9	—	4	—	14	—	15	—	23	.9	6	—							
Congenital Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Rheumatism ...	8	—	6	—	6	—	4	—	3	—	10	.3	27	1.4	30	1.6							
Diseases of the Nose and Throat	25	.8	9	—	10	—	5	—	39	1.2	11	—	22	.9	16	—							
Adenoids ...	13	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Diseases of Glands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Eye Diseases ...	6	—	1	—	5	—	1	—	11	—	10	—	9	—	5	—							

Ear Diseases	12	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	32	1.0	14	—	7	—	6	—
Diseases of Circulatory System	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Diseases of Respiratory System—																
Bronchitis	71	2.2	17	—	7	—	4	—	120	4.0	20	—	12	—	7	—
Other Diseases	81	2.6	28	8	27	1.0	8	—	128	4.3	48	—	25	1.0	26	1.4
Diseases of Nervous System—																
Infantile Paralysis	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Chorea	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	19	—	7	—
Epilepsy	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Other Diseases	15	—	2	—	5	—	1	—	21	.7	11	—	—	—	12	—
Rickets	9	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	21	.7	4	—	2	—	1	—
Deformities	8	—	4	—	3	—	1	—	4	—	3	—	4	—	1	—
Ringworm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skin Diseases	21	—	16	—	15	—	7	—	23	.7	40	1.43	19	—	22	1.2
Diseases of Digestive System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Urinary System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	58	—	27	—	32	—	18	—	93	3.1	73	2.6	95	3.8	52	2.9

TABLE V.
DISEASES AND DEFECTS.

	Boys.						Girls.					
	7-8			10-11.			7-8.			10-11.		
	Admission.	Total.	Percentage.	Admission.	Total.	Percentage.	Admission.	Total.	Percentage.	Admission.	Total.	Percentage.
Teeth—												
Decayed ...	874	1262	40.3	1009	633	28.5	1374	1797	64.4	1675	1101	60.9
Much Decayed ...	237	377	12.0	156	72	3.2	81	131	4.7	75	35	1.9
Oral Sepsis ...	6	1	—	3	4	0.2	22	13	0.4	13	15	0.8
Diseases of Nose and Throat—												
Mouth Breathing ...	55	48	1.5	27	16	0.7	172	203	7.2	131	80	4.4
Enlarged Tonsils ...	532	648	20.7	572	360	16.2	752	767	27.4	695	471	26.0
Adenoids ...	171	154	4.9	96	61	2.7	271	335	12.0	241	128	7.1
Adenoids and Tonsils Removed ...	26	30	0.9	21	17	0.7	17	49	1.7	37	27	1.5
Other Diseases ...	25	63	2.0	55	47	2.1	111	102	3.6	106	97	5.4
Submaxillary & Cervical Glands—												
Enlarged ...	450	665	21.2	630	409	18.4	323	415	14.8	247	145	8.0

Vision—																	
Right Eye—																	
Less than 6/9	...	35	1.1	177	5.6	210	7.6	161	7.2	36	1.2	212	7.6	220	8.8	130	7.2
Left Eye—																	
Less than 6/9	...	42	1.3	194	6.2	258	9.4	177	8.0	44	1.5	222	7.9	236	9.4	161	8.9
Refraction in cases where vision in one or both eyes was less than 6/9																	
Myopia { R. ...	...	—	—	13	0.4	23	0.8	19	0.8	5	0.1	19	0.7	27	1.1	25	1.4
Myopia { L. ...	...	1	—	13	0.4	24	0.8	12	0.5	7	0.2	18	0.6	22	0.9	22	1.2
Hypermetropia { R. ...	...	8	0.2	20	0.6	24	0.8	8	0.3	9	0.3	26	0.9	18	0.7	12	0.6
Hypermetropia { L. ...	...	10	0.3	29	0.9	24	0.8	15	0.7	10	0.3	27	0.9	17	0.7	12	0.6
Myopic { R. ...	...	12	0.4	24	0.7	27	1.0	9	0.4	3	0.1	24	0.8	27	1.1	12	0.6
Astigmatism { L. ...	...	9	0.3	19	0.6	24	0.8	10	0.4	7	0.2	22	0.8	26	1.0	12	0.6
Hypermetropic { R. ...	...	16	0.5	51	1.6	67	2.3	19	0.8	17	0.5	59	2.1	65	2.6	16	0.9
Astigmatism { L. ...	...	20	0.6	45	1.4	72	2.6	19	0.8	14	0.4	57	2.0	71	2.8	18	1.0
Squint . .	...	22	0.7	40	1.3	38	1.4	17	0.9	26	0.8	33	1.2	21	0.8	11	0.6
Eye Diseases ...	...	25	0.8	30	0.9	26	1.0	7	0.3	39	1.3	56	2.0	44	1.7	18	1.0
Hearing—																	
Deaf ...	...	5	0.1	14	0.4	24	0.8	11	0.5	8	0.2	34	1.2	23	0.9	9	—
Very Deaf ...	...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Deaf Mute ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ear Diseases—																	
Purulent Otitis Media	...	18	0.5	18	0.5	17	0.6	9	0.4	24	0.8	27	0.9	20	0.8	21	1.1
Other Diseases	...	13	0.4	8	0.2	8	0.3	5	0.2	26	0.9	13	0.4	23	0.9	4	0.2
Mental Condition—																	
Defective ...	...	4	0.1	4	0.1	5	0.2	2	0.1	5	0.1	7	0.2	5	0.2	7	0.4
Backward, &c.	...	21	0.6	33	1.0	41	1.5	19	0.8	50	1.7	209	7.5	246	9.8	153	8.4

TABLE V.—Continued.

	Boys.				Girls.			
	7-8.		10-11.		7-8.		10-11.	
	Admission.	Leaving.	Admission.	Leaving.	Admission.	Leaving.	Admission.	Leaving.
	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.
Speech—								
Stammering ...	4	0.1	7	0.2	8	0.3	11	0.5
Other Defects ...	74	2.3	64	2.0	26	0.9	25	1.1
Diseases of Circulatory System—								
Valvular Heart Disease	20	0.6	16	0.5	16	0.6	13	0.6
Other Diseases ...	13	0.4	26	0.8	27	1.0	20	0.9
Diseases of Respiratory System—								
Bronchitis ...	214	6.8	109	3.5	69	2.5	48	2.1
Other Diseases, except Tubercle ...	4	0.1	9	0.3	7	0.2	3	0.1
Tubercle—								
Of Lungs ...	1	0.03	1	0.03	2	0.07	1	0.05
Suspected Tubercle of Lungs ...	19	0.6	20	0.6	19	0.7	17	0.7
Of Glands ...	3	0.1	9	0.3	6	0.2	3	0.1
Of Bone and Joints ...	2	0.06	8	0.2	5	0.2	3	0.1

Healed, of Bone and Joints ...	...	1	0.03	1	0.03	1	0.03	1	0.02	6	0.2	—	—
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	...	2	0.06	2	0.06	3	0.1	—	—	1	0.04	1	0.06
Diseases of Nervous System—													
Epilepsy ...	...	3	0.1	2	0.06	3	0.1	—	0.2	3	0.1	1	—
Chorea ...	...	4	0.1	1	0.03	2	—	—	—	7	0.3	2	0.1
Other Diseases ...	...	12	0.4	19	0.6	9	0.3	3	0.6	16	0.4	4	0.3
Rickets ...	...	110	3.5	157	5.0	114	4.1	67	9.5	270	4.9	35	1.9
Infectious and Contagious Diseases—													
Diphtheria ...	...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	—
Chicken Pox ...	...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mumps ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small Pox ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Typhoid Fever ...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ringworm ...	...	20	—	18	—	12	—	3	—	33	—	12	—
Scabies ...	...	5	—	2	—	6	—	4	—	5	—	5	—
Impetigo Contagiosa ...	...	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia ...	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Syphilis ...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

TABLE V.—*Continued.*

[DISEASES AND DEFECTS.]

	Boys.						Girls.					
	7-8.			10-11.			7-8.			10-11.		
	Admission.	Total.	Percentage.	Admission.	Total.	Percentage.	Admission.	Total.	Percentage.	Admission.	Total.	Percentage.
Deformities—												
Spinal Curvature	169	234	7.4	225	150	6.7	8	42	1.5	104	97	5.3
Other Deformities	219	261	8.3	236	205	9.2	84	137	4.9	154	185	10.2
Other Diseases and Defects—												
Anæmia	37	54	1.7	47	24	1.1	138	199	7.1	186	105	5.8
Diseases of Skin —												
Eczema	40	19	0.6	18	11	0.5	7	21	0.7	22	28	1.5
Other Diseases	52	40	1.3	32	20	0.9	35	52	1.8	30	25	1.4
Hernia	42	34	1.1	43	28	1.2	8	9	0.3	3	6	0.3
Other Diseases	43	56	1.8	40	37	1.6	86	144	5.1	119	91	5.0

TABLE VI.
INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

		Boys & Senior.		Girls.		Junior & Mixed.		Infants.
Scarlet Fever	..	1	..	—	..	—	..	2
Measles ..	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	2
Diphtheria	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—
Small Pox	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	1*
Chicken Pox	..	—	..	—	..	3	..	12
Typhoid	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—
Fever ..	..	1	..	—	..	3	..	—
Tubercle :—								
Pulmonary	..	3	..	4	..	—	..	—
Spinal	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	1
Mumps ..	..	—	..	—	..	4	..	10
Whooping Cough		—	..	—	..	—	..	6
Impetigo	..	2	..	6	..	5	..	12
Ophthalmia	..	2	..	5	..	7	..	8
Scabies ..	..	16	..	18	..	17	..	21
Ringworm	..	23	..	25	..	91	..	137

* Excluded on suspicion, really a caso of Chicken Pox.

TABLE SHEWING THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, SHOPS ACT, EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN ACT, &c., EACH YEAR DURING THE PAST 10 YEARS, ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1912.

[illegible]

* Including 160 Inspections made for the purpose of preparing a Register of Shops.

TOTAL FAULTS REMEDIED

Unregistered Workshops, &c.	...	...	4074
Sanitary	...	...	3968
Fire Escapes	...	...	180
Shop Notices	...	...	1641
Hours of Employment and Meal Times	...	...	76
Closing of Shops	...	...	260
Shop Seats	...	...	55
Steam Whistles	...	...	11
Employment of Children	...	...	807

TOTAL INSPECTIONS FOR PAST 10 YEARS

Workshops ...	...	...	...	...	14835
Factories ...	...	...	...	...	813
Laundries ...	...	...	...	...	116
Bakehouses...	...	...	...	...	2479
Re-Inspections, &c...	...	...	...	...	15819
Outworkers' Lists Examined	...	...	...	...	3239
Steam Whistles	...	...	...	...	26
Theatres, Shops, &c. (E.C.A.)	...	...	...	...	2065
Fire Escapes	...	...	...	...	380
Shops	...	...	...	...	35244

